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An Independent Weekly Newspaper Published in the Interest of Delia and the Surrounding District

Vol. XXII, No. 18 — DELIA, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1940 — $2.00 Per Year. Five Cents a Copy

Yegg Men Blow Safe

Farmers' Co-Operative Store Broken Into and Robbed

Sometime in the early hours of Monday morning of last week, safe-crackers broke into the Delia Farmers' Co-operative Store and succeeded in getting clean away, after blowing the safe and taking the cash box containing cash and cheques.

Entry was obtained by forcing the front door, an easy operation with a bar, and it is considered that the job of blowing the safe was the work of an expert. The combination was shattered and the panel containing it forced out of shape, the other half of the door, however, suffering no damage. So little reverberation did the explosion make that articles piled on the top were not disturbed. Actually, a merchant sleeping on his premises next door heard nothing whatever of the blast.

R.C.M.P. came up from Drumheller on a C.N.R. speeder, the roads being impassable, which makes the getaway the more mysterious. Some strangers were seen around town on the preceding Saturday, and the number of the car they were using was taken by citizens but, so far, this clue has not yielded results.

FARRELL LAKE NEWS

On Sunday morning, April 7th, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Phillips, a son put in an appearance and is to be named Charles Wesley. The congratulations of the neighborhood go to the proud parents.

Miss Maynard and Miss McCurley—and two young lady visitors, one quite young, about one and a-half—spent last Saturday afternoon visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John McMurchy.

Last Friday afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Art Hoover had dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Claud Heidt, and spent the afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Art. Stensland and family spent last Friday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. Ridley. The time was passed quite pleasantly with the popular game of "500."

Victor News

Mark Daly left for Calgary Tuesday, April 16. Mark has been in poor health, and will consult a doctor while in the city.

The Victor meat ring started operations last Saturday, with Harry Hawthorne wielding a mean knife, on steaks and such.

The Victor Club meeting for the month of April was put off until the roads are in a better condition for travel.



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WINNIPEG CANADA

Minutes of the M.D. Council of Lambton

The council met at Craigmyle on Wednesday, April 17th, at 10 a.m. All the councillors were present.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and, on motion of coun. Farwell, were adopted as read.

Several letters were read from the Supervisor of Tax Recovery in regard to the application for consolidation of the arrears of taxes on the S.W. 9-32-17-w4, by H. D. Mann. After considerable discussion, and on the suggestion of the Supervisor, it was moved by coun. Carter that we accept the application for consolidation of arrears of taxes by H. D. Mann on S.W. 9-32-17-w4, if he still wishes to do so. Carried.

The only tender for purchase of the S.W. 20-33 16 w4. was considered and discussed. Moved by Reeve that By-Law 111 (to approve of the sale of S.W. 20-33-16 w4) receive its first two readings at this meeting.

By-Law No. 111 having been given its two readings, it was moved by coun. Dunfield that this By-Law be adopted as read. Carried.

Moved by coun. Carter that tenders be called for on the house on W.½ 22 32-16 w4. Tenders to be accepted until 12 o'clock noon on May 3rd, 1940, accompanied by at least 10% of the tender. Carried.

Moved by coun. Farwell that the buildings on Fr. N.W. 34-33-17-w4, and on the N.E. 17 33-16-w4. be advertised for sale by tender. All tenders to be in the hands of the Secretary by twelve o'clock noon on May 3rd, accompanied by at least 10% of the tender. Carried.

Moved by coun. Carter that the bounty paid for gopher tails be extended until May 31st, because of the lateness of the season. Carried.

The meeting adjourned at 12 noon for dinner and was resumed at 1 p.m.

The council were informed that the current taxes on lands held by S. E. Skeet and J. Jackson would have to be cancelled, as these men had joined the Canadian army.

The application of A. C. Clayton for relief seed was refused.

Moved by coun. Cole that J. Kaster be given 20 cans of gopher poison at the price of 15c per can, instead of a whole case as applied for. Car.

Two letters were read from the Supervisor of Tax Recovery in regard to the seizure placed on the crops on S E 23 33-16-w4, by the Farm Loan Board.

A letter was read from the Drumheller School Division, No. 30, advising that they would cancel $337.58 interest if the balance owing on old school accounts in this division were paid in full.

A notice of appeal from the Board of Public Utility Commissioners in the matter of the 1940 requisition made by the Hanna Municipal Hospital on the town of Hanna was read. The Secretary was instructed to prepare the case of the Municipal District of Lambton and the Hanna Municipal Hospital, and forward it to J. E. Brownlee to show that if the requisition of the town of Hanna is reduced, it will only increase the liability of this municipality which is too large even at the present.

Mr. Fleck interviewed the council regarding the leasing of the E ½ 36-31-16-w4, but was informed that it was already leased, and that it could not be broken at this time of the year. Moved by coun. Carter that coun. Nelson act as a committee of one to make an agreement with Fleck on the leasing of this land, if N. J. Hunter agrees to give up his lease. Carried.

Moved by coun. Nelson that N. J. Hunter be allowed to fence the road allowance, subject to regulations, north of sec. 36-31-16 w4, providing that he keep the fence in good repair and defrays the entire expense thereof. Carried.

Moved by coun. Cole that W. R. Anderson be offered $7.50 per month to cover rent and light for two rooms to serve as the offices for the municipal district. Carried.

The Secretary was instruceed to protest to the board of the Sullivan Lake School Division against the amount of the 1940 requisition asked from this municipality. The requisition was for the sum of $413 00, and that of the Castor School Division amounts to $515 45.

Moved by coun. Cole that the mill rate for the area in the Sullivan Lake School Division No. 9 be set at 10 mills for the year 1940, and that the mill rate for the area in the Castor School Division No. 27 be set at 12 mills for the year 1940; and that these mill rates be incorporated in by-law No. 109, setting out the mill rate levied in the Drumheller School Division. Carried.

The monthly statement was read

A letter was read from the Canadian National Railways, asking that the tax notification be cancelled from that part of the N.E. 14 31-16-w4, which they had purchased from J. H. Alstott. The Secretary was instructed to ask the C.N.R. to turn the purchase price over to the municipality, to apply against the arrears of taxes on this land before giving consent to the transfer and cancelling the tax notification.

S. Litke interviewed the council regarding the selling of the E ½ 36-31-16 w4, but was informed that it was already under lease and that it was too late in the year to cancel the existing lease.

A letter was read from M. Mennis offering to buy the Fr. N.E. 28 33 17-w4 from the municipality. Moved by coun Farwell that by-law 112 (to approve of the sale of this land), receive its first two readings at this meeting. Carried.

By-law No. 112 having received its two readings, it was moved by coun. Dunfield that this by-law be adopted as read. Carried.

Secretary was instructed to write to the Department of Municipal Affairs, asking if the system whereby the government paid one dollar for every two worked out and applied on arrears of municipal taxes by the farmer, was to be put into operation this year.

Moved by the Reeve that the municipality apply for a cash grant from the government for road work required to put the market roads in good shape, owing to the unusual winter and spring conditions. Car.

Secretary was instructed to write to the various machine companies asking for prices on second-hand and new road building outfits, to include tractor and elevating grader; and also prices on rebuilt and new 12-ft graders.

The following correspondence was read: Local Committee of the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Program, Calgary Associate Clinic, Farmers' Lumber Co., Pte. S E Skeet, C. Nicodemus, Department of Municipal Affairs (Supervisor of Tax Recovery) 2, Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa; Mrs. Mauls

Moved by coun. Farwell that the accounts as presented be passed for payment. Carried.

ACCOUNTS PASSED FOR PAYMENT

Kennedy Drug Company		$ 72.00
A.A. of M.D.	40c	17.82
Delia Times		13.50
Hanna Herald	$5.04	1.26
W. G. Koenig		10.00
City of Calgary		5.14
Mothers' Allowance		45.00
Telephone		4.90
Express		.35
Western Municipal News		.51

DELIA LADIES' AID

The regular meeting of the Ladies' Aid was held in the church on April 4th, and took the form of a Sunshine Friend banquet, each member contributing her favorite dish left nothing to be desired and, as last year, it was a very memorable occasion.

The business meeting took place around the table.

It is hoped to have the Rosedale Orchestra at an early date.

The sum of $41 00 was realized from the anniversary dinner.

The fancy work booth committee is planning a quilt tea in the near future.

The purchasing of pews for the church was discussed at some length, after which the meeting adjourned with the Mizpah benediction.—Com.

Parliament To Open May 16

It has been announced by Prime Minister Mackenzie King that Parliament will be opened at 8 p.m. on May 16th. Sir Lyman P. Duff, Chief Justice of Canada, will officiate.

Of the 245 seats in the House of Commons, 178 will be straight Liberals, and 6 will be Independent Liberal and Liberal Progressives. This is the largest party majority ever to be elected to the Canadian Parliament.

The Small Businessman

(By W. J. CAMERON, of the Ford Motor Company)

This is a country of small towns and small businesses. The large cities often are only small neighboring communities grown together; the large businesses usually are successive stages of a particular service hooked together for efficiency and economy. But for the villages, there would be no cities—large cities are not self-perpetuating; and but for smaller business units there would be no great corporations. Were the great cities destroyed, they could be rebuilt from the towns and villages; from small businesses, great corporations could be organized again—but conversely, this would not be true.

Ninety-four per cent of American towns and cities have less than 50,000 population. These are communities of quite distintive character and great range of individuality. Each community or group has much more balanced leadership than most large cities have. Out in the country—where you really find this Country—a type of thought prevails of which the suffocating and sophisticated superficiality of the strident and self-worshipful metropolis seldom seems capable.

Likewise, the country's real business is small business. Of all businessmen who pay income tax, 96 per cent are Small Businessmen who earn less than $25,000 a year—earn it and use it. We have about 210,000 industrial concerns; 145,000 of them are small concerns, producing less than a $100,000 worth of goods a year—which everyone knows is a very small production. There are one-and-a-half million retail stores; one and a quarter million of them are independent single-owner stores.

It is important to know this, but we cannot be said to know it as long as we think of *Big Business* when we hear *business* spoken of—as if business were great aggregations of capital, vast concentrations of mechanical power and famous industrial names. These do not comprise American Business. Goaround the country, observe things at first hand. Drop into the annual convention of the American Bankers' Association, for example. You see 5,000 bankers in session. Famous men are there—heads of famous banks—but you could seat them in one row of chairs. The other 4,950 men (and a few women) are heads of country banks, small town banks, small-city banks—the Small Bankers who carry on the bulk of the banking business for the bulk of the people. Visit the great Canners' Convention—a convention so large that it swamps any city where it meets. All the big names are there, of course, but they are lost among thousands of men connected with small canneries—single-owner canneries, two-brother partnerships, canneries operated by five working partners, and so on. You need to see them all together to realize that the canning industry is made up of a multitude of small units. At an insurance convention you observe the same thing—the big national companies as a matter of course but *also* hundreds of smaller accident, fire, life and health insurance companies, representing at least one line of American business that today can report its transactions in astronomical figures without using a single drop of red ink. The hotel business in convention presents the same picture. That massive industry is capable of caring for more than a million people every day, yet 70 per cent of the hotels that comprise it have less than 50 rooms each. Name any field you like—the furniture business, the pulp and paper business, the newspaper publishing business, the dairy business—it is made up of small units.

Even the operations of big automobile factories are preceded by weeks of work in the field of Small Business, and when the big automobile manufacturers have added their special contribution, the whole product moves out into the field of Small Business again to be bought, sold and used. Big Business is just a junction point for Small Business, going and coming.

What a vast network of communications Small Busines *is*, through which to send depressive or tonic influence to the country! We are more dependent on the Small Businessman than we realize—more than *he* realizes. Not only is his *importance* to be emphasized, but also his *responsibility*. His community takes its reading of the national economic temperature from the thermometer of his countenance. Whatever he permits to worry or injure or unduly burden him, slows down the nation. In the worst of times, from 10 to 25 per cent more business volume is always to be had, that our surrender to personal discouragement robs us of. That percentage spread through the nation would be the saving margin, and that margin is the special field of the Small Businessman to conserve.

This is a Small-Town and Small-Business Country. That is one phase of our democracy. There is strength and there is wisdom in large numbers of small interests working for the common purpose.

Wheat Marketings

Wheat marketings in the three prairie provinces from August 1st, 1939, to April 5th, 1940, totalled 382,359,103 bushels, divided as follows: Manitoba 51,203,472, Saskatchewan 212,364,532, Alberta 118,791,099.

Raising The Dairy Calf

Lethbridge Experimental Station Weekly Letter.

Calves require sunshine and exercise in order to develop to best advantage, and therefore should be allowed outside when the weather is favorable. Very young calves should be turned out into a yard when the weather is fine, and thrifty calves from two to four months of age may be allowed on pasture, provided they are accustomed to the green feed gradually and are fed their milk and grain regularly, but young calves are likely to scour on pasture. It is advisable to provide some sort of shelter for calves on pasture, so they may escape the heat and flies.

When plenty of skim milk is available, there will be no lack of protein and the ordinary farm grown grains will provide the only necessary concentrate. However, when early weaning is necessary because of a shortage of skim milk, the use of a high protein feed such as linseed oil meal will improve the ration. Calf meals of various kinds are sometimes used as skim milk substitutes and in some cases as a supplementary feed, although this latter practice is seldom necessary.

As long as the calves are receiving milk and good quality legume hay, they will not suffer from a lack of minerals other than salt. This should be kept before them at all times, and at weaning time calcium should also be provided. A mixture of 60 parts of salt and 40 parts of steamed bone meal or monocalcium phosphate placed in a box or trough where the calves have free access to it, will provide the necessary minerals.

In domestic cattle, horns are a liability to the owner and the easiest method of dehorning is to prevent horn growth. This may be accomplished by applying caustic potash or caustic soda to the horn buttons when the calf is from one to two weeks old. The hair over and around the horn buttons should be clipped and vasoline applied between the eyes on the poll and over the temple and ears to prevent burns. Wrap a stick of the caustic with paper to prevent burning the fingers, moisten the exposed end and then rub each

(Continued from previous column)

horn button until a raw spot about the size of a quarter is formed. Do not rub enough to cause bleeding, and avoid contacting any part of the animal other than the horn buttons. The calf should be confined for a few days after the operation. This treatment, if carefully done, will effectively prevent horn growth.

The Health League of Canada

105 Bond Street, Toronto, Ont.

THE MILK BAR

The Milk Bar is becoming popular all over Europe and America. There are thousands in the United States. Staid old London has dozens of these bars; in 1937, there were more than 1,000 in England. The boulevards of Paris have them and the sign, "Drink More Milk," no longer shocks the veteran cafe frequenters. In sweltering Singapore the first milk bar was called a bold commercial experiment. Now they are a commonplace. Milk drinks are taking the place of the cocktail, much to the benefit of the country's youth.

The milk beverage is served in tall frosted glasses. There is whole milk, skimmed milk, buttermilk and ordinary milk variously flavoured. To some fruit syrup is added, to another maple or spiced syrup. The beverage is compounded before the customer's eye. All milk is pasteurized.

"Nothing is new under the sun." The ancients cooled milk before it was drunk. While the methods were crude, the Chinese froze milk and cream drinks as early as the 5th century. Among the many milk beverages served in milk bars, one may list that flavoured by steeping almonds and stick cinnamon in the milk until it is properly spiced. A

(Continued in column 4, page 8)

McCormick-Deering Machinery

We have just received from the factory a carload of the latest model HARROW PLOWS, CULTIVATORS, DISC HARROWS and GRAIN DRILLS. See these implements and get our prices before you buy

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Vocational Guidance

Vocational guidance is a topic which has come very much to the fore recently. At meetings of home and school clubs, school boards, service clubs and other organizations interested in present day trends of education and the development of the child to fit him or her for a vocation in life, one hears the question of directing the child's efforts in the path which will make him or her most useful and valuable, not only to himself or herself but to society generally after school days are over.

If a system of vocational guidance is to be adopted in conjunction with the educational system of the country two major factors are involved, the child and society. It is essential that the child's latent interests and talents be discovered and noted as early as possible and that they be developed to the maximum extent which the scholastic system will permit. This is for the benefit of the child. For the benefit of society it is likewise necessary that a life vocation be selected for the child which will enable him or her to place his or her talents and interests at the disposal of industry, commerce or the professions to the best advantage.

The purpose of vocational guidance is to bring these two essentials together in the mutual interest of the child and society. If this can be achieved there will be fewer square pegs in round holes in the industrial, commercial and professional life of the country; in fact, no misfits at all if the plan operates 100 per cent. successfully.

It is now generally conceded, not only by educational authorities, but by parents and all who may have given any thought to the subject, that to the young man and the young woman embarking on life's great adventure, the pursuit of a vocation, will not only be happiest but will make the greatest success if life's work is pattered on youth's most ardent ambitions and, therefore, that for which he or she is best fitted by temperament, talent and training. It will take drudgery out of work and bring joy into life. Such a consummation is not only of maximum benefit to the young man or woman but to society, for it is a sine qua non that society will reap the greatest return from the efforts of those who labor, no matter in what sphere or at what stage of progress.

* * * *

Co-operation Essential

And how is this desirable end to be brought about? The co-operation of the parents, the teachers and all educational authorities must be sought and secured. Protagonists of vocational guidance propose that throughout the entire school life a chart of the child's progress be kept. That chart will note his success or otherwise in the various subjects of the public school curriculum. It will be more, however, than a bare statistical record of marks. It will indicate the child's temperament in work and play. It will record his likes and his dislikes and his attitude towards the various activities in which he engages.

If this record is conscientiously kept by an observant teacher by the time grade 8 has been reached, it will be possible then to determine the direction in which he should head, first towards further studies in the secondary schools and more remotely, at that stage, towards a choice of life work. Based on the information which the chart reveals, the studies to be taken up in the high school will be selected by the parents and the child in consultation with the vocational guidance officer, who must necessarily have wide experience and knowledge not only of child psychology, but also of the business world and must be able to discern future trends in industry, commerce and the professions. There will be nothing compulsory about it, but the information and advice available to the parents and the child should be of inestimable value to all concerned.

* * * *

Sacrifices Involved

And by the time the high school course is completed—be it academic, commercial or technical, it will be possible to determine with accuracy with the assistance of the charts and of the guidance officer whether the student is best fitted to immediately take his place in commerce or industry or to go on to university, and if the latter, what university should be attended and what courses should be pursued. For at that stage it should be definitely known, if ever, what particular niche in the business life of the country the student is best adapted for his own future success and happiness and in the best interests of society at large.

It has already been stated that such a measure, to be successful, requires the co-operation of the parents. If the best interests of the student and of society are to be considered it will often enough mean self-sacrifice on the part of the parents. Parents who have decided that they want their son to be a doctor or lawyer and wear a white collar will be disappointed when presented with irrefutable evidence that he would be almost a total loss in either of these professions but would make a first class blacksmith or mechanic or an excellent farmer, or vice versa.

It should not be forgotten, however, that the welfare and happiness of the student throughout life must be the first consideration. Parents may find it difficult to give up their aspirations for their offspring, but the disappointment would be none the less keen if the youth, following the behest of the parents, made a miserable failure of his vocation in life. A good blacksmith or machinist is infinitely to be preferred to an indifferent barrister or a mediocre doctor; and again, vice versa.

Gold Medal

Sir Gerald Campbell To Receive Award Of Canadian Club Of New York

Sir Gerald Campbell, high commissioner for the United Kingdom in Canada, has been chosen to receive the first award of the Canadian Club of New York.

The awards may be presented from time to time to persons of British or American birth or citizenship "who shall have furthered relationships between the United States and Canada, the units of the British Empire, and the British Empire and the United States of America," or who have made "a substantial contribution, of a non-political nature, particularly in the arts and sciences, to American and Canadian life and affairs."

The first award in the form of a gold medal and scroll will be presented to Sir Gerald at a banquet in New York.

Sir Gerald Campbell, created a K.C.M.G. in 1934, was British consul-general in New York from 1931 to 1938, after a distinguished career in the consular service.

It is not yet known where sprats, a fish found in British waters between November and February, go during the rest of the year.

North Atlantic Mail Flights

Service Cannot Be Operated As Aircraft Are Not Available

Resumption of British trans-Atlantic air service this year is now unlikely, it was learned from a reliable source.

Hopes of direct North Atlantic mail flights during the summer months faded owing to the difficulty of obtaining aircraft. It had been planned to operate the service with the Sabot and Caribou, which flew the Canada, Newfoundland, Eire and Britain route last summer.

But the two flying boats have been employed by the Air Ministry on war service since then and it is unlikely that they will be released. Earlier it had been expected that they would be made available.

The new Golden Hind type flying boats will not be ready until summer and it is uncertain whether they will be available for Atlantic service, for which they were originally designed. Like the older machines, they may be "called up" for wartime duty.

Salt is the mineral most apt to be lacking in feed given to farm animals.

Leningrad has a school for female taxicab drivers.

2357

Country Without Laughter

American Journalist Says Nothing Is Funny In Berlin Any More

An American journalist, William L. White, who left Germany a few weeks ago, has described the wartime contrast between London and Berlin.

"I must report that Berlin has London definitely out-blacked," he said. "Compared with Berlin, the London blackout leaks light around the curtains from usually one and sometimes two houses in every block. Also the streets seem much brighter in London, probably because you have so many more cars on the streets, while in Berlin there is almost no gasoline for civilians. Any car you see on the streets of Berlin either belongs to an army officer, or else it is occupied by some big shot Nazi who uses it to go scowling and glowering about on official party or Government business.

"For you English must admit that the Germans not only have you outblacked, but they also have you outglowered, for whatever that may be worth. Because nothing is funny in Berlin any more—particularly Aryan supremacy and Lebensraum are not funny. Not even General Goering's medals or Herr von Ribbentrop's diplomacy are considered funny there, so if you are a neutral American living in Berlin you must be very careful not to laugh at the wrong times—in fact it's more prudent just to glower along with everybody else. Since coming to London I find that the English are also very earnest about this war, but in contrast with the German the Englishman has no natural talent for sustained malignancy. When he runs into trouble, the average Englishman is inclined to blame either his own foolishness, or perhaps the incompetence of some department of his Government. This never happens in Germany. Anything disagreeable that ever happens to any German is always instantly blamed on the English.

"You English are a very free people, and this is most striking of all when you come from Berlin. A German doesn't know, for instance, how many hundreds of thousads of people have been killed during the severe Berlin blackout. If he did happen to hear the figure he would never dare to write to his newspaper criticizing the Government. His letter, if he wrote one, would never be printed; it would be handed over to the secret police and a few more such complaints would land him in a concentration camp.

"Although his newspapers constantly assure him that in spite of his troubles and discomforts he is a superior Aryan; if he isn't satisfied with this, he daren't complain about anything else, except, of course, England. So no wonder he sits around after dinner scowling and glowering patriotically at the British since this simple pleasure is about the only one he has left."—London Listener.

Effects Of Evacuation

British Children Improved In Health From Change From City To Country Life

Regular meals, wholesome country food, long hours of quiet sleep, fresh air and contact with the rhythms of nature. These things have within six months changed the minds, the outlook and the physique of thousands of British children evacuated from the cities to the safety-zones.

This was revealed by Mr. Kenneth Lindsay, parliamentary secretary to the Board of Education, when he spoke in the House of Commons on the effects of evacuation.

So good has been the all round effect of this scheme—which has in turn been regarded as an invasion, an experiment, an irritation, a precaution, a failure, a success and a tragedy—that Mr. Lindsay considers that what was started as an accident may well become a future policy.

A Good Answer

Clergyman Knew How To Handle Anonymous Letter-Writer

A clergyman, receiving an anonymous letter reproaching him for driving to church in a fine new car and reminding him that this was not the Lord's way of travelling, read the letter from the pulpit. Finishing reading the clergyman said: "I admit that it is not. But if the writer of this letter will come to my home next Sunday, bridled and saddled, I shall take great pleasure in following our Lord's example in this as in all other matters within my power."

Agricultural Research

The organizations in Canada contributing to agricultural research are the Dominion Department of Agriculture and the National Research Council of the Dominion Government, the Ontario Research Foundation, the Provincial Departments of Agriculture, agricultural colleges, university laboratories, research laboratories of commercial companies, and individual scientific investigators.

A pygmy hippopotamus full-grown weighs about 450 pounds, in contrast with an ordinary hippo which may weigh 5,000 or 6,000 pounds.

Chinese is spoken by more persons than is any other language.

Paying For The War

Governor Of Bank Of Canada Says Canadians Must Be Prepared For Sacrifices

Graham F. Towers, governor of the Bank of Canada, told Canadians their sacrifices are still to come, and they must spend their money to buy shells, guns, ships and airplanes rather than for private purposes.

Addressing the Montreal Canadian Club, Mr. Towers said increased incomes from war activity "must be returned to the state in the form of taxation or subscription to war loans." In the case of many, a larger percentage of the pre-war income would have to be contributed or lent.

Canadians must provide Canadian dollars to the United Kingdom to enable the mother country to buy supplies from Canada, and they must save enough to repatriate Canadian securities now owned in the United Kingdom.

He said this would be the reply to the claim of the totalitarian states that democracies "can't take it—in other words, pull in their belts."

"The people in this country are going to have to think twice before they make expenditures that are not essential. They are going to have to ask themselves, "Can I do without this article or this service—this cruise or this imported luxury?"

"We shall only be asked to give up some material things—not our liberty of thought and action."

The real cost of the war, Mr. Towers said, must be met out of current production. "There are no countries from whom we can borrow. We have to stand on our own feet."

He said that in operating exchange control every effort had been made to play fair so far as non-residents are concerned. "In effect, what we have done is to ask the non-resident to leave his capital in this country, so that we may avoid curtailment of the resources which are needed for the conduct of the war," he said.

Mr. Towers said that those connected with the control board do not under-estimate the inconveniences arising from control, and he expressed appreciation for co-operation which had been shown in this country—"and in the neighboring country as well."

"We can assist by repatriation of Canadian securities now owned by residents of the United Kingdom," he continued. "A start has been made on this programme, the most important single transfer so far being the redemption of the Dominion goverment 3½ per cent. loan which was outstanding in the London market in the amount of approximately £20,500,000.

"We are producing materials and supplies which are not being exchanged for other materials and supplies for the use of our people. Our production is, in fact, being exchanged for pieces of paper—valuable pieces of paper representing debts we had incurred in past years, or shares of our corporations."

SELECTED RECIPES

FISH LOAF

1½ cups scalded milk
25 Christie's Premium Soda Crackers, crumbled fine
4 tablespoons melted butter
1 teaspoon minced parsley
Grated rink of ½ lemon
Salt and pepper
3 cups flaked cooked fish
2 eggs
Tomato sauce

Pour milk over 1½ cups crumbled crackers, add butter, flavouring and seasonings. Mix with fish and beaten eggs. Sprinkle a well greased loaf pan with remaining cracker crumbs. Pack in fish mixture and bake in a hot oven (425 degrees F.) about 30 minutes. Turn out on a platter. Serve with tomato sauce. Six portions.

ORANGE CORN FLAKE CHEWS

1⅓ cups condensed milk
1 tablespoon grated orange rind
1 tablespoon orange juice.
3½ cups Kellog's Corn Flakes
1⅓ cups cocoanut
¼ teaspoon salt

Combine milk, orange rind, orange juice and Corn Flakes which have been crushed into coarse crumbs. Add cocoanut and salt. Allow to stand about three minutes. Drop by teaspoonfuls on lightly greased baking sheet. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) about 15 minutes. Remove at once from baking sheet.

Yield: 3½ dozen cookies (1½ inches in diameter).

Where Canada Leads

The rise to prominence of Canada as one of the world's great producers of spring wheat is due in no small measure to the success of the efforts of plant breeders in developing varieties capable of meeting successfully the challenge of nature. Indeed, it is freely admitted that in no country has the work of the scientific breeder of plants contributed more directly and substantially to national prosperity than it has in Canada.—Dr. L. H. Newman, Dominion Cerealist.

High-speed steel tools retain their cutting edges when heated to temperatures at which ordinary steel softens.

Although its length is twice that of the Panama canal, the Suez canal cost less than one third as much to construct.

On a clear day, an aviator two miles up can see objects 150 miles away.

Presents Real Problem

University Students Have To Provide Large Proportion Of Expenses

The "prospect of equality in education opportunity for persons of equal ability—the generally-accepted ideal of democracy—becomes more and more remote and university administrators concerned with the intellectual and cultural advancement of the country, grow increasingly apprehensive," the Dominion bureau of statistics says in its annual review of revenues of Canadian colleges and universities.

Students have been called upon to provide an increased proportion of the money required to operate universities while other sources of revenue—provincial grants, interest and endowments—have declined relatively, at approximately equal rates, the review, which covers the years from 1921 to 1939, says.

"This is a trend which, unaccompanied by any substantial increase in funds available for student aid, tends to make financial means, rather than intellectual ability, the basic qualification for a university education in Canada."

Student fees as contributing to total revenue of universities and colleges increased from 20.1 per cent. in 1921 to 32.7 in 1939. Government grants decreased from 49.8 to 42.2, endowments from 16.4 to 13.2 and other miscellaneous revenue from 13.7 to 11.9.

Discovered By Accident

Chalk Mine In France May Prove To Be Valuable

Colonel P. T. Etherton, the explorer who organized the Houston—Mount Everest flight six years ago, and whose life has been packed with adventure since serving in Kitchener's fighting scouts in the South Africa War, has left London for the South of France. A writer in the London Daily Sketch tells the story behind this journey. A short while ago Colonel Etherton was staying with a French baroness at her chateau near Perigeux, when he went out rabbit shooting. A keeper who accompanied him, tripped over some rough ground while climbing the side of a hill. It proved to be the opening to an overgrown cave. The colonel became interested, and decided to explore. He discovered the existence of a mine developed in Napoleonic days, but closed ever since. The mine ran under two hills, and long galleries were in perfect working condition. The baroness suggested that Colonel Etherton should have an analysis made of the contents of the mine. It proved to be 99 per cent. pure calcium carbonate. Engineers have now been sent both from Paris and from London, and the chalk mine is expected to prove a valuable discovery. Colonel Etherton has gone to help in the work.

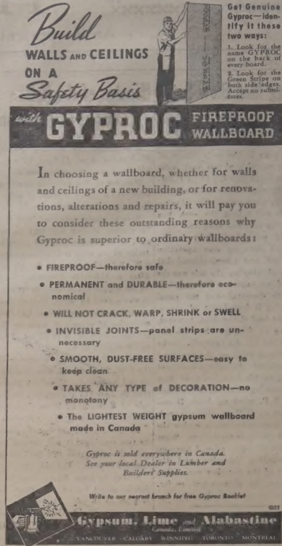
Filmed In Canada

Most Ambitious British Motion Picture To Be Produced Here

Michael Powell of London, producer, director and author, said that the biggest and most ambitious British motion picture to be produced this year will be filmed in Canada this summer.

Powell will produce and direct the film which will be from a story now being written by Emeric Pressburger who wrote the screen play for U-Boat 29.

Powell and Pressburger and other members of the advance guard of the production, including Rolland Gillett, associate producer; Alfred Seabourne, film editor, and William Paton, personal assistant to Powell, were in Ottawa conferring with government officials. They will visit Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver and Victoria.



Has Been Kept Busy

Work Of Britain's Chief Passport Officer Increased By War

J. W. Stafford, the chief passport officer, in Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, London, has been one of the busiest men in England since the outbreak of war. For several months he even slept in a camp bed in the building. The reason for this is that the business of granting exit permits, without which no single person may leave Britain's shores in war-time, was added to his normal work, says the London Daily Sketch. It was in 1915 that Mr. Stafford, then a young Foreign Office official, was sent to the passport office. He found a little shed rigged up in the courtyard of the Foreign Office, where 13 officials were wrestling with the problem of making passports compulsory. Until the last war you could travel pretty well all around Europe without any papers. Mr. Stafford now has a staff of 250. The modern building in Westminster is the scene of great activity and one hears almost every language in the world spoken in its wide corridors. Until recent, English people could get permission to go abroad only if they had an urgent reason.

Housing Survey

A survey of housing in Canada will be made in connection with the 1941 census, according to plans already prepared by the Dominion bureau of statistics but subject to final approval by the government.

This story is from London: A young woman in khaki uniform and cap met a Scotch Kiltie. She saluted. He curtsied.

Teach children to draw animals, and they won't wish to kill them.

Had Curious Hobby

Lord Fairhaven Owns Hundreds Of Pictures Of Windsor Castle

Lord Fairhaven, who has taken on the job of linking up the activities of the Red Cross in Great Britain, used to have a curious hobby. This was the collecting of pictures of Windsor Castle. He possesses hundreds of them—paintings, drawings, etchings, and woodcuts, some of them going back for centuries. Another of his treasures is a fine modern tapestry which he commissioned from a firm of weavers in Cambridge, and which is housed at Anglesey Abbey, his Cambridgeshire seat. It contains a number of characteristic views of the county. Lord Fairhaven, who is a bachelor of 44, inherited a large fortune from his father, Urban Broughton, who gave Ashridge to the Conservative Party. His mother gave Runnymede to the nation.

Busy Waterways

Canals In Canada Carry Their Share Of Cargo Freight

traffic and the Detroit River carried 113,836,956 tons?

That the Detroit River is the busiest waterway in the world?

Ar- you aware: That in 1937 Canadian canals handled 23,348,477 short tons of cargo freight?

That the Panama Canal handled 29,298,766 long tons?

That 36,491,332 net registered tons passed through the Suez Canal?

That the Sault Ste. Marie Canal handled 87,633,690 tons of cargo

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Buggy whips valued at $500,000 were made in the United States last year. Most of these whips were sold to farmers for stock driving and to men engaged in horse racing.



The Polish Debacle

League Of Nations Report Shows How Hitler Created Provocative Incidents

A report of Dr. Karl J. Burkhardt, League of Nations commissioner for the free city of Danzig, who talked with Fuehrer Adolf Hitler a few weeks before the German-Polish war, charged that Nazi infiltration into Danzig had been to create provocative incidents and that Hitler told him he was prepared to wage war on Poland at any time.

The report, made to the League, recounted in detail Burkhardt's conversation with Hitler at Berchtesgaden, August 11, when the Danzig differences had reached a peak. The Poles had charged that Polish customs inspectors had been refused admission to the free city.

When Hitler failed to march into Poland at the time of the Polish ultimatum to Danzig in the customs dispute, the international press had hailed a Polish victory over Germany and described Hitler's warnings as bluff.

Hitler became very indignant at this interpretation the report said. Burkhardt warned him that war with Poland would cause a general war and Hitler replied that "if he had to make war he would rather do it to-day than to-morrow."

Hitler said "he would not conduct it like the Germany of Wilhelm II., who had always had scruples about the full use of every weapon and that he would fight without mercy up to the extreme limit."

Hitler, Burkhardt reported, said he had once told Lloyd George, Britain's wartime prime minister, "if you had been a corporal in the last war and I had been a minister, believe me, our respective countries would have been in a different position to-day."

Hitler said he was sure he could rely on the Italians and the Japanese, the report continued, and asserted that "with about 60 divisions and fortifications he could hold the Western front while he threw the rest of the army on the Poles, who would be beaten in three weeks."

In an analysis of events leading up to German occupation of Danzig, Burkhardt pointed out that the Nazis by continual infiltration into Danzig territory and the extension of Nazi party propaganda finally undermined Polish authority and, eventually, the authority of the League.

The report said the Poles showed a surprising lack of foresight in dealing with the Danzig situation, since the Poles, until almost the last minute, were taken in by German protestations that the Germans wished the Poles well. The Nazi technique in Danzig, as described by Burkhardt, was the same employed in Austria and Czechoslovakia.

Burkhardt said incidents were continually being manufactured to goad the Poles into retaliation and each time the Poles succeeded in avoiding these traps, the Nazi set themselves to discover other means of irritation.

In his interview with Hitler, Burkhardt said, the fuehrer said the general tendency of the world was to try to impress him (Hitler) with figures of foreign air forces.

"I'm the specialist on rearmament, not the others," the report quoted Hitler. "Their air forces may be summed up as follows: England has 135,000 men in her air force, France 75,000 but I have 600,000 in time of peace and a million in time of war."

Hitler also spoke of the Russians deprecatingly, saying his officers had served with the Soviet army and that it had no offensive power.

"Eternal discussions are folly and bring nations to the state of madness," Hitler told Burkhardt. The "essence of the matter," according to Hitler, was that Germany needed wheat and timber. For wheat she needed space in the east, for timber she needed colonies.

Hitler also attacked the attitude of the international press which he contended had been responsible on three separate occasions for aggravating troubles between Poland and Germany. He accused the press of war mongering.

To Burkhardt's suggestion that the western powers certainly would be ready to settle the Danzig problem by negotiations, Hitler asked "Why in that case did they stir up the Poles?"

Burkhardt replied that he himself was in a position to know that Britain and France were exercising a moderating influence on Poland.

Hitler assured Burkhardt that he had made an acceptable offer to the Poles in March, after he had "eliminated the danger of war" constituted by Czechoslovakia. He said he wished to "put out two other fire brands—Memel and Danzig" but what was he to do if, at every step, he "found England and France in his path."

"We are not acting as we did in Czechoslovakia," Hitler added. "There the acute danger had to be removed; the solution was a passable one and has proved more satisfactory than usually believed abroad."

Hitler said his generals had been cautious in the Czech crisis but that this time it was "Hitler who restrained."

The Mongolian city of Karakorum was so important a medieval political centre that it has been called a thirteenth century Rome.

A Challenge To Canadian Women

The Housewife Should Study The Latest Methods Of Food Preservation

(By Alice Stevens)

Two million acres of British farm lands, which went to grass during the depression will be fully reclaimed for cultivated crops.

Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith, British Minister of Agriculture, made an appeal to the British people last May and announced that a bonus of nearly $10 an acre for breaking up old grass land would be given.

Garden is becoming a serious business in England. One writer points out:

"We must adapt our gardening methods to the changed circumstances and to a certain extent convert our lovely gardens into munition factories, for potatoes and beans are munitions of war as truly as bullets are.

"If every garden produced what it could in the way of vegetables without straining itself in any way, the addition to the nation's food supply would be enormous, it would amount to thousands of tons—thousands of tons less to be purchased elsewhere—thousands of tons less to be carted about by an already over-taxed transport system."

The women of Canada are anxious to do war work and they cannot do better than follow the examples of the British people. This is an economic war and food supplies are most important.

Here is a real challenge for Canadian women.

There is need for more and better gardens. The health of the family is improved by the use of these vegetables because of their high vitamin, mineral matter and cellulose content.

The value of the average garden in terms of dollars and cents is estimated at $25 to $64. The garden not only adds to the health of the family but also to their financial independence and reduces the transportation of food supplies, leaving more space available for war needs.

To grow more and better gardens, it is necessary to have good seed. Canadian grown seeds are better adapted to Canadian crops. Formerly 90% of Canada's vegetable seed supplies came from Europe or the warmer areas of the United States. Seed supplies from Europe were cut off during the Great War and a national food shortage was threatened.

Now Canada is growing and placing on the market, under strict government inspection, a very superior quality of garden seeds.

Growing a garden is only the first step. The housewife must store away as many of these food supplies as possible for the winter months. She must follow the example of the busy bee who stores honey and the tireless squirrel who puts away a winter's supply of nuts and seeds.

This calls for a real study of methods of food preservation. Corn and peas and beans can be dried successfully, leaving the glass jars free for fruits and other vegetables. The best methods of storing potatoes, carrots, beets, cabbage, squash and other vegetables could be discussed profitably at meetings of women's organizations.

By such means, can the women of Canada answer the challenge that the war has thrown them.

Rice Shortage In Japan

Supply Must Be Conserved To Avoid Critical Food Problem

The recent decreeing of riceless days in the Japanese Army is indicative of a critical food problem in Japan. Army officials hope by such action to set an example for the nation to conserve rice supplies. Interest in this situation increases when it is realized that Japan has not had to look outside her empire for food. Because of her self-sufficiency in foodstuffs, rice and fish in particular, many commentators have pooh-poohed the possibility of serious strain on her economy resulting from her continental expansion.

Drought during the last year, however, has upset that food self-sufficiency. Not only has western Japan suffered from exceedingly dry weather with a crop failure, but travellers from Korea have reported an extensive drought which has burned up the Korean rice crop. In recent years from one-fifth to one-fourth of Japan's rice has been supplied from Korea and Formosa.

Japan's rice crop for the year has been estimated at 325,000,000 bushels. The total amount of rice available for Japan during 1940—390,000,000 bushels—is found by adding to this crop some 15,000,000 bushels trans-shipped from Korea, 25,000,000 bushels from Formosa, and the 25,000,000 left over from 1939.

Inasmuch as the rice consumed in Japan this year reached about 395,000,000 bushels, it can readily be seen that measures must be taken to conserve the supply.

Not Up To Expectations

Reports reaching Amsterdam from Germany said that Adolf Hitler's "birthday present" of scrap metal was so disappointing in quantity that the reich economic dictator, Field Marshal Hermann Goering, cancelled announcement of the amount gathered.

There are 701.3 persons in the square mile in England. 2357

FRANCE USES OLD GERMAN GUNS FOR NEW ARMAMENTS



Old German guns, captured in the last Great War, being taken to the factory in France so that they can be melted down and re-used in French armaments.

War And Mental Disease

Definite Proof That The Common Hazards Of War Do Not Affect The Mind

The alledgedly widespread belief that mental diseases are a common hazard of war, especially for men in active service, is effectively refuted by Dr. J. P. S. Cathcart, Chief Neuropsychiatrist of the Department of Pensions and National Health and International authority on neuroses, in an article for the July issue of the "National Health Review."

Dr. Cathcart charged this belief as unfounded and arising from ignorance fostered by ill-advised propaganda. The eminent authority quotes figures showing that in the last war, out of 619,000 enlisted in the Canadian army, there came to light during service of an average of two years or more, a total of only 1,750 mental cases of all types, including defectives. He states that, when this figure is compared with the admission incidence of mental disease in a similar age group of the male population of Canada for a similar period of two years, it is proven that there was no increase under war conditions.

Psychiatry has made great strides since the last war, declared Dr. Cathcart, and had justified public interest in it. However no soldier need have his patriotism and enthusiasm dampened by fear of mental disease. This fear arises out of misconceptions and faulty interpretations to the public of findings of psychiatrists in connection with armed conflicts.

Doing Important Work

But Canadian Loggers In Scotland Are Anxious To Enlist

The Duke of Devonshire, undersecretary of state for the Dominions, made a three-day tour of the work being performed by the Newfoundland forestry unit in Scotland.

At each camp the duke emphasized the important part being played by men brought from the ancient colony to aid in Britain's war effort.

He learned that many of the 2,145 loggers now in Britain are anxious to enlist in the fighting forces but told them that "in wartime it is up to each man to do the work for which he is best fitted."

There would be no more serious blow to the war effort than if coal mines of the kingdom had to work short time owing to timber shortage, he said. Upon the efforts of the Newfoundlanders in preparing pit props from Scotland's trees depended in large extent whether or not such danger would be averted.

Writes Many Letters

Upon her arrival in Buenos Aires, Argentina, Miss Louise Wright had written 7,000 letters home. When she left that city the total was 8,000, Miss Wright, a New York music teacher, mailed from every city in South America she visited 1,000 letters to boys and girls in private schools in New York. Each letter contained a brief description of the place visited and two cancelled stamps.

Protective Armor

Wants To See Troops With Armor Plating On The Chest

Kenneth Walker, Harley Street surgeon and a captain in the R.A.-M.C. in the First Great War, wants to see troops in the trenches provided with armor plating on the chest, which would "save the lives of many."

Large numbers of men died during 1914-18 as the resutl of being hit in the chest by tiny fragments of grenades or shell, he said in the "British Medical Journal."

The Germans were reported to be using duralumin suits at the beginning of this war. British military circles then said that the suggestion that troops should be armor-plated had been considered, but it was not regarded as feasible because of the weight and penetrating power of modern weapons.

Arguing that it took two years to induce the authorities to accept the steel helmet, Walker said: "Having accepted the principle that it is worth while protecting the head from projectiles of comparatively low penetrating power, is it not advisable to extend this principle to other and even more vulnerable areas of the body?"

Sixty per cent. of the wounded during the last war were put out of action by projectiles other than bullets, he said. Light armor would not necessarily protect a man from bomb splinters, but "many would be saved from dying as the result of a splinter of low penetrating power entering a vital area."

In Germany interest has been shown in armor for many years. As long ago as 1916 light breastplates were found in captured trenches.

Card Came Back

Judge Did Not Get Very Far With His Complaint

An amusing story about Mr. Justice Humphreys, who has been acting for the Lord Chief Justice during his illness, is told by a writer in the London Daily Sketch. The judge is said to have been travelling—with a bad throat—from Edinburgh to London in a non-smoker. But a stranger persisted in smoking a rather strong pipe. After a few words the judge gave the stranger his card. But the smoking continued. At Crewe, where the smoker left, the judge complained. The platform inspector was soon back looking worried and carrying a card. "What can I do, sir?" he said. "He's Mr. Justice Humphreys!"

The Chicago Field Museum exhibits a fossil elephant tooth weighing seven pounds.

In one district of the East Indies women must keep one eye shut when in the presence of men.

When diving, bearded seals of the Arctic regions turn a complete somersault.

Six hundred tons of apples and pears were shipped recently from Argentina to Switzerland.

Failed To Get Autograph

But Canadian Private Had Good Story To Tell Anyway

A Canadian private tried to get a field marshal's autograph. He failed, but got a good story to tell the folks back home.

Frank Raffa, of Seaford, B.C., was writing a letter home at the Maple Leaf Club in London when he suddenly saw the King, wearing a field marshal's uniform, standing beside him.

"I wonder if you'd autograph this letter, Your Majesty," he asked. "It would be a great joy to my people back in Vancouver."

His Majesty smilingly declined, saying: "I am sorry I cannot do it, as much as I should like to. If I once started, there would be no end."

"Well, sir, I hope you didn't mind me asking," said the Canuck.

"Not at all. There is no harm in trying," the King replied.

His Majesty was paying an informal visit to the club, where Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett showed him around.

The King was asked to sign a scroll of all the provinces of Canada, which was being autographed by every Canadian visiting the club. He wrote "George R.I." under Nova Scotia, as the oldest province.

Annual Award

Ducks Unlimited Selected By Editors For Valuable Work Accomplished

Following a poll of fish and game writers of United States newspapers, the Rod and Gun Editors' Association of metropolitan New York presented its annual award for the outstanding accomplishment in game resoration during the previous year to Duck Unlimited, Inc.

Jim Hurley, president of the writers' association, made the presentation to Herrick Low, secretary of the National Organization of Wildflowers, at a dinner attended by more than 200 sportsmen and state game officials. Ducks Unlimited was selected to receive the award because of its establishment of 500,000 acres of wild duck breeding refuges in western Canada.

Hard On The Ladies

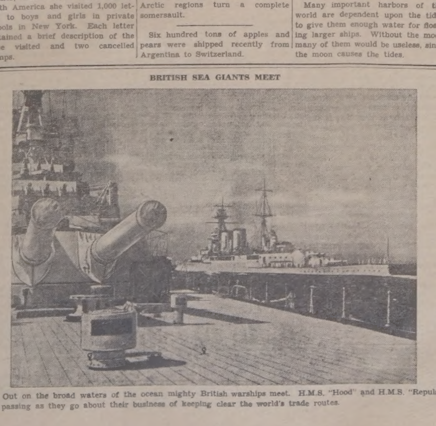
Importation Of German Hair Dyes To South Africa Stopped

Women of Capetown, South Africa, are at outs with the war because, with its stoppage of the importation of a certain hair dyeing preparation from Germany, it is leaving their hair in a most awkward condition. Some of those already out of the preparation display hair of three shades. No mixture to replace the German preparation has been found. Other women are just letting their hair grow long to at least have their "crowning glory" all one shade.

Depend On The Moon

Many important harbors of the world are dependent upon the tides to give them enough water for floating larger ships. Without the moon many of them would be useless, since the moon causes the tides.

BRITISH SEA GIANTS MEET



Out on the broad waters of the ocean mighty British warships meet. H.M.S. "Hood" and H.M.S. "Repulse" are passing as they go about their business of keeping clear the world's trade routes.

The River Thames

Was Used As Highway When England Had Few Roads

Some time ago, German submarines attempted to sow mines in the Thames estuary, hoping to be able to sink ships in the channel and thus close one of the greatest ports in the world. It has been computed that on an average five hundred ships of all sizes and nationalities pass through its entrances every day, to deliver commodities from all over the world, to the great port of London. The National Revenue Review notes that its 1,700 wharves receive goods valued in excess of $3,500,000,000 a year.

"It has 700 acres of enclosed dock water and five miles of quays. The docks extend 25 miles below the city. In the era of sailing ships, even without dredging, the largest sea-going vessels could sail directly up the Thames to the London wharves.

"Down through history this river has been a highway for battling forces as well as, in times of peace, a centre for pleasure - seeking throngs. Britons and Romans, Saxons and Danes, Cavaliers and Roundheads have fought it out on the river or along its banks. When roads were fewer in England the Thames was a great thoroughfare and even to-day many old riverside taverns extend hospitality to wayfarers. In the days of Shakespeare people travelled along the Thames as habitually as they do the great avenues of a city to-day.

"It afforded easy passage to Southwark, to Shakespeare's Globe and other theatres on its banks. Stairs led from the ends of streets to boat landings. In the coachless days of Good Queen Bess over 3,000 boatmen plied their craft in passenger service. Members of the House of Lords and the House of Commons were rowed to Westminster and the parliament, or just about town. Great parades of barges once passed up and down the Thames. Castles along the shore and the Tower of London had their water gates while beautiful gardens, then as now, extended down to the river's brink."

Air Route To Russia

Company Planning An Air Line From Canada To Vladivostok

S. W. McConachie, president of Yukon Southern Airways, said his company is negotiating with Russia for an airplane line from Canada to Vladivostok, Russia.

The aerial northwest passage would fulfill a century-old dream of man of a fast, short route to the trading centres of China, Japan and Russia.

Mr. McConachie was in Windsor with J. J. O'Connor, vice-president of the company, en route to Detroit. Mr. McConachie said the line would bring Windsor within 48 hours of main Russian centres. The line would carry passengers, freight and mail.

Approval of three governments is necessary before the project can be started.

Mr. McConachie said Russia is showing definite interest in the proposal and preliminary negotiations have been proceeding satisfactorily.

He said Canadian transport department officials have not given any indication of approval of the project. The company will approach the United States government authorities later.

Under the plan, the line would link with all the Canadian air lines and Vancouver, Edmonton and Whitehorse, Yukon, would remain important bases for the company.

Nome would be the last hopping off place on this continent. The only flying over water would be on a 200-mile stretch.

Trying Same Dodge

Field-Marshal Goering Is Compared To Pickwick's Fat Boy

"I wants t make your flesh creep," breathed Mr. Pickwick's Fat Boy when the old lady besought an explanation of his menacing antics. The Fat Man of Nazidom, Field-Marshal Goering, is trying the same dodge on the Allies. The American envoy, Sumner Welles, was regaled with "picturesque proofs" of Germany's power, including large-scale aerial photographs of the British Isles, and is reported to have been informed that the Reich Air Minister "had only to press a button at the Fuehrer's command" and the largest air armada in history would start for Britain. We heard all about that button after Munich, when Goering boasted that he had been ready to signal the destruction of the enemy capitals. No doubt it would have been pressed then if war had broken out. To-day the Field-Marshal is careful to keep his plump forefinger away from the button, not from any humanitarian scruples, but from misgivings about the reception the armada would get and a wholesome fear of reprisals.—Sydney, N.S.W., Herald.

Horse Most Important

An officer's groom, going on leave, giving final instructions to his deputy, handed two bottles of medicine to him with the words:

"This bottle is the officer's and this is for the 'orse; and whatever you do, don't get 'em mixed, 'cos when I come back you'll cop it if anything's happened to that 'orse."

Sickening Hypocrisy

Berlin Indignant Over British Air Attack On Bergen

Eight months of war have produced no piece of hypocrisy more sickening than the trumped-up indignation in Berlin over the British air attack on Bergen. That city, to which Germany has no earthly title, was seized by armed German forces in the first days of an unprovoked attack on Norway. Because British 'planes, sent to the aid of Norway—now openly and willingly a British ally—attempted to drive the German forces out of Bergen, the Nazi press now whips itself into a fury of excitement over "the crime of bombardment of a civil population in an open city."

The Nazi press has its crust. Does it think no one is reading the news of German 'planes bombing open towns all over Norway? Does it believe the outside world is so blind that it cannot draw a distinction between defensive and aggressive action? Does it think the world has forgotten what German 'planes did in Poland? This war was not yet one day old—it had not even been declared by the British and French Governments—when German 'planes bombed open towns in Poland. "The first shot of the war" was fired when a German 'plane dumped explosives on a sleepy village of 3,000 people, Puck, a few miles north of Gydnia. On that first day Warsaw was bombed four times. Cracow was bombed. Poznan was bombed, Kutno was bombed. So were Grodno, Radom, Modlin, Krosbo, Kobryn and 20 other cities.

Does the Nazi press think that all this has been forgotten? Does it think no one remembers the protest of the President of the United States against "the bombing of open towns and villages and the slaughtering of innocent and defenceless men, women and children"? Berlin is the last place in the world entitled to shudder about the bombing of open towns.—New York Times.

Wood Seasoning

Use Of Kilns Has Reduced Length Of Process

Development of dry-kilns with automatic control of temperature, humidity and air circulation has radically changed lumber seasoning practices, according to the Forest Products Laboratories of the Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

Certain species of wood can now be dried in kilns and put to exacting uses a few days after being sawn, while other species, more difficult to dry, may be made ready for fabrication in a matter of weeks. Formerly timber was piled in a yard for several months and sometimes for years. If it was required for exacting uses such as for furniture it was held in a building for a further long period before being finally used.

The use of these highly efficient dry kilns also eliminates to a large extent losses through checking, cupping, staining and other seasoning defects which formerly were sometimes responsible for reducing the value of wood by as much as 25 per cent.

Air School Buildings

Work Now Under Way On A Number Of Buildings For Air Training Plan

Work is under way on buildings for a number of schools in the British Commonwealth air training plan, the department of national defence announced.

Buildings for elementary flying training schools at Malton, Ont., London, Fort William, Windsor Mills, Quebec; Windsor, Ont., and Prince Albert, Sask., have been started. Some of these schools will be required on June 1 for the first class of pilots passed out of the initial training school which will open at Toronto.

Each of these schools will be provided with a hangar, 160 by 112 feet in size, a technical and quartermaster's stores, a ground instructional building, messes and quarters for officers, non-commissioned officers and other ranks, a hospital, a garage and a 25-yard firing range with a stop butt.

The men's mess building will include rooms for recreation.

Anti-Gas Defence

School For Training Of Instructors Opened At Ottawa

A school for the training of instructors in defence against gas has opened at Lansdowne park at Ottawa. Instructors from training centres and active service force units will go to Ottawa for a series of courses running three weeks each.

On completing the course, during which they will acquire knowledge of the latest developments in anti-gas defence and the latest methods of instruction they will return to their units and training centres to carry on the instruction of personnel of the active service force generally.

Anti-gas instruction forms one branch of the work of the Canadian small arms school and later on when this school opens at Connaught ranges, near Ottawa, for the summer the school now functioning at Lansdowne park will be merged with it.

Girl Guides in Jamaica are cultivating gardens to supply war food.



WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

One-third of Britain's population has been re-housed since the World War.

Five persons were arrested recently in London for distributing pacifist literature.

A big Japanese rubber plantation in the state of Johore donated $5,300 to a patriotic fund being raised in Malaya for British defence.

Belgium's stringent control of military zones resulted in the death of one of her own soldiers. Cycling on leave he failed to heed a sentry's challenge and was shot.

The Berlin radio, in a broadcast picked up by Columbia Broadcasting System, said the famous Bayreuth music festival would be held this summer despite the war.

Defence Minister F. Jones announced that about 400 naval men are being sent from New Zealand to join the royal navy for the duration of hostilities.

Berlin grocers have posted notices that oranges will be sold henceforth only to families with children under 14. Few oranges have been available since the war.

J. Edgar Hoover, director of the U.S. federal bureau of investigation, received the public welfare medal of the National Academy of Sciences for the application of scientific methods in the war on crime.

The Netherlands government is building three 26,000-ton battleships in Java, Dutch East Indies, crew members of the Dutch motorship Poelau Tello reported on docking in Boston.

Knows Many Languages

Toronto Student 22 Years Old Has Learned Fourteen

In the last four years, 22-year-old Ronald J. Williams, University of Toronto student, has learned 14 languages and several dialects. Recently it was announced he was the first undergraduate in North America to be awarded the $1,000 Thayer Fellowship in the American School of Oriental Research, at Jerusalem. Only two other Toronto men have won the award, and all recipients before Williams have held Ph.D. degrees. Williams' application was accepted to the exclusion of scores of others from all parts of the U.S. and Canada. Williams is now in his fourth year of the Oriental languages course at the university. He began studying languages in his last year at Jarvis Collegiate. His work in Jerusalem, he declared, would include a great deal of research and archaeological work.

New Hat For Soldiers

Inventor Takes Out Patent For Bullet-Bouncing Helmet

Taking brain concusion out of war is the latest idea of Percy L. Crosby, cartoonist. The patent office gazette at Washington revealed that patent No. 2,197,174 has been issued to Crosby to cover a two-piece helmet that will give when struck by a bullet.

Crosby's helmet, shaped like a Tyrolean yodeler's pointed cap, has powerful springs connecting the brim and the crown. When the helmet is struck by a bullet—and there is a convincing drawing of this in the gazette—the crown gives with the impact, deflects the bullet and snaps back to centre.

Denmark Trade Prohibited

Trading with Enemy Regulations apply to any area which is occupied by a Power with which Canada is at war. At the present time Denmark is in German occupation and commercial, financial or other intercourse or dealings with persons or concerns in Denmark are prohibited. This does not apply to Iceland or to the Danish dependencies of Greenland and the Faroe Islands.

MICKIE SAYS—



More Propaganda

Writer Nails Lies Circulated About Red Cross Salaries

Probably, as pro-German propaganda is keeping right on busying itself in trying to poison the minds of stupid people, it will be necessary to keep right on administering antidotes. But it gets a litle boring to have to refer, every few days, to some new lie that is being circulated about the Red Cross, or some equally upright body.

One of the latest pieces of enemy propaganda to come under our notice is the tale that the head of the Canadian Red Cross receives a $15,000 salary, while his assistant garners in $11,000. Unfortunately, as we have said before, it is not the regular German agents, paid or unpaid, who circulate lies of this type. They are passed round by the sort of person who loves a bit of malicious gossip and by the mean-hearted who make what they say is the misuse of funds by the Red Cross the excuse for withholding contributions.

For the help of those who, everywhere, are striving valiantly to defeat the enemy and those who do not realize how they aid the enemy by spreading unfounded rumors, we should like to quote the words of Dr. W. S. Caldwell, assistant director of the Red Cross. He refers those who wish to know the facts re salaries to pages 15 and 16 of the annual report (which we have in our hands), and goes on to say: "It is entirely untrue that the annual salaries of the director and his assistant are $15,000 and $11,000 respectively. The total salaries of all persons engaged in administrative and fund-raising—secretaries, etc.—amount to less than the figure mentioned for the director or his assistant.

"Equally unfounded," continues Dr. Caldwell, "is the claim that Red Cross comforts are being sold. Of the $35,000,000 distributed on behalf of the Canadian people for the benefit of our forces in the last war; and of the thousands of garments already distributed in the present conflict, not one red cent has ever recurred to the Red Cross. Anything which the Red Cross does for the comfort or welfare of our troops is a freewill offering from the people of Canada."—Bride Broder in Toronto Globe and Mail.

Gardening

Most Common Mistake

Most common mistake of new gardeners is crowding things too close together. In planning layouts it is essential that the mature height and width of the flower or shrub or tree be kept in mind and sufficient space be allowed for full growth. With newly set out permanent shrubbery, space between may be filled in temporarily with annuals until full room is required and with a slow growing tree like the maple or elm, shrubbery may be grown between for eight or ten years. But when the time comes for full room being needed, then it should be available and one must harden his heart, take an axe and thin. Crowded flowers, vegetables, shrubs or trees, soon become weak and spindly.

Informality Best

The informal flower garden is much to be preferred for average planting. At the same time this does not mean just throwing in plants or seed. Generally the best plan is to have the larger flowers towards the rear or centre of the bed so that little things like nasturtiums, alyssum, dwarf phlox and similar kinds will not be hidden. Where the bed is to be mixed, it is well also to have late, medium and early flowers evenly balanced to insure something always in bloom.

Paths Should Wind

Winding paths are always more intriguing than plain, straight ones, but the beginner is advised against too many twists. One turn is about all the average city garden can afford. Moreover, professional landscape gardeners point out that there should never be a curve without some definite reason, such as a corner of building or fence, or a tree or shrubbery. But of course it is always permissible to make a reason for a curve by planting something in the way.

Summer Gardens

Where one has a summer cottage that will not be visited until June, the usual practice is to start practically all the garden in flat boxes at home. Later these are taken well grown out to the garden by the lake. Such things as lettuce, carrots, beets, onions, even corn, can all be started in boxes or pots and moved very carefully. It is a good idea to start in individual berry or special cardboard box and simply remove box when planting.

A Democratic Monarch

Denmark's King Always Mixed With Subjects But Without Bodyguard

King Christian of Denmark has been a most democratic monarch, mixing freely with his subjects, without retinue or bodyguard. His tall, courtly figure, on horseback, has been a frequent sight among the crowds. His family name is Sondernborg Beck. When he ascended the throne, following Danish tradition, he chose the name of Christian, for all Danish kings alternately bear the name of Christian and Frederik. He is admired by his subjects as the first Danish prince to qualify fully in the country's schools and colleges. In his military career, as an officer he was noted for his attention to detail. He was married April 26, 1898, to Princess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg. The Crown Prince is Frederik, born March 11, 1899.

The Channel Islands off California are peaks of mountain masses that long ago were submerged.

No Short Rations

Vast Supplies Pouring Into Aldershot Camp Tribute To Convoy System

The stream of food pouring into the First Canadian Division camp is a tribute to the effectiveness of the convoy system carried on by the British and French navies in fair weather and foul.

The steady flow, which makes "short rations" a phrase unknown to the troops, comes from many parts of the world and the vast proportion of it is borne across the seas under protection of the naval greyhounds.

The international makeup of the supplies was impressed by a visit to the food storehouse of the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

There was salmon that had made the long overland and ocean journey from British Columbia. Grat quarters of prime beef had been brought the thousands of miles from Uruguay. From Poland there were scores of cases of jellied veal—possibly among the last exports from that Republic before the German and Russian hordes tramped over its borders.

There were eggs and onions from Holland, prunes and breakfast cereal from the United States, cans of preserves from France. Among supplies from the United Kingdom itself were two products without which no Old Country breakfast table is complete—smoked kippers and marmalade.

The Norway Invasion

May Prove To Be The Graveyard Of Hitler's Ambitions

Norway was among the finest of the world's civilizations. Devoted to peace, it concerned itself with the pursuits of peace, with commerce, with education, with the arts and the sciences. For no other people on earth did it hold threat or malice.

With this background, there is something at once desperately poignant and courageous in the message which King Haakon sends to the world:

"This is the worst visitation my people have experienced in more than 100 years.

"We have been attacked by a mighty adversary which did not shrink from bombing a peaceful people. . . . Even women and children have been subjected to barbarous sufferings.

"Explosive and incendiary bombs and machine-guns were turned against us in the most reckless and brutal way."

Thus again the story of Czecho-Slovakia, of Poland, of Finland.

But this time, we must believe, with a different ending. Norway, like Poland and Finland, has decided to fight, and, more fortunate than Poland and Finland, she will not fight alone. Standing up for her liberty, and with Allied force by her side, she may prove to be the graveyard of Adolf Hitler's mad, bestial ambitions.—Ottawa Journal.

Big Wheat Carryover

Australia Wants Growers To Limit Sowings For Next Harvest

The commonwealth government is expected shortly to appeal strongly to wheat growers throughout Australia to limit wheat sowings for next harvest.

It is considered unlikely that compulsion will be applied. The government will tell the farmers that, although prices have risen sharply since the outbreak of the war, this has been largely nominal as a consequence of the lack of shipping space.

The Australian carryover at the end of the present season probably will approximate 80,000,000 bushels and is expected to increase beyond that figure unless demand and shipping opportunities take a turn for the better.

Propaganda In U.S.

Germans Said To Be Stating Their Case With Good Results

Alfred Duff Cooper said a day or two ago in London, on his return from an American exploration, that "the Germas are stating their case all over the country with extremely successful results." There is no support in Boston and New England for that cocksure assertion. The British spokesmen here have been satisfied to let the facts as presented in the news columns tell their own conclusive story. Indeed, the high respect for Mr. Rundall and his fellow-Englishmen in Boston is due to their non-participation in propaganda activities as well as to the skill with which they have done their routine work.—Boston Herald.

A Double Scoop

A front page editorial notice in a country newspaper in Iowa claimed a double "scoop" last month. It read as follows: We were the first journal in the state to announce, on the 11th instant, the news of the destruction in Des Moines, by fire, of the mammoth paint establishment of Jenkins and Brothers. We are now the first to inform our readers that the report was absolutely without foundation.

The Berkeley, California, police department employs 12 Doberman Pinscher dogs, especially valuable because they can be trained to face gun fire and to disarm the person using the firearm.

CANADIAN SHELLS UNDERGO RIGOROUS TESTS



Equipped with precise calibres to test finished shell casings against accurate measurements, workmen in a Canadian factory speed the shells on to the final processes of weighing and painting. Those that do not tally with required measurements are put aside for re-casting.

Thanks From Germany

Norwegian Aid Given After Last War Repaid By Invasion

The following letter appeared in the New York Herald Tribune: For those who still remember Germany's situation after the World War, it is ironical to think of Germany's assault on Norway now.

Then Germany was down and out and her hungry and starving population was on the point of despair. At that time the Norwegians gave a hand to alleviate the suffering of the German people.

I recollect so well the pitiful sight of the thousands of skinny and underfed German children when they arrived at Oslo 20 or 21 years ago.

They spent the summer with Norwegian families and when they went back to Germany they were well nourished and healthy.

Nor were appeals to help German war-widows refused. Furthermore, many Germans were given an opportunity to make a living and to settle down in Norway, both intellectuals and others.

In spite of that, Norway had her own poor children, unemployment and many widows of sailors, whom the German submarines had sent to the bottom of the sea.

For the past years Norway has been a recreation place and playground to German youth.

And now, as a thanks for help and hospitality, the noble protector sends bombs with the consequence that women and children are killed or driven from their homes and into the woods with starvation in prospect.

Cosmopolitan Guest List

Among the visitors staying at Grosvenor House in London one night recently were a British duchess, a Belgian Prince, an Eastern sultan, a South African diplomat, a Scottish knight, a Japanese official, a Greek shipowner, an American business-woman, a French author, a Danish industrialist, and a Dutch delegation.

Helium now costs about one cent per cubic foot; in 1917, the price was around $2,000.

Neither riddles nor proverbs were common among Indians on this continent.

Destroying Moths

Methods To Be Used In Getting Rid Of These Pests

The upheaval of our houses in cleaning time, makes little yellow winged creatures come out from dark hiding places. We chase and kill them, but that is too late, as they have been spending the past few months as larvae, feeding on a best suit or a fine wool dress. We do want to get rid of them, however, or they will breed and raise another generation to eat holes in our belongings.

There are two ways to destroy them: by contact and by suffocation. When we prepare the winter clothing for storage during warm weather, we must first hang it in the sunshine, and brush it thoroughly. We may then spray with an insecticide liquid, pockets, seams and all, and pack it in a sealed container; or we may pack it in a tightly closed receptacle with enough poison gas crystals to suffocate the invaders. Since moths do not smell, merely a bad odor is not sufficient, there must be enough poison gas to kill them. Fortunately garments which are used frequently or dry-cleaned do not harbor moths. Dark and undisturbed places are favorite resorts for the pest.

Cost Greatly Reduced

Illinois Physician Develops Cheap Method For X-Ray Pictures

By using an ordinary miniature camera and thirty-five millimeter film, an Illinois physician has developed a method of making X-ray photographs of patients at a cost of about ten cents a picture. This extremely low cost is achieved by eliminating the usual fourteen-by-seventeen-inch X-ray films. The person being examined stands in a small booth and the miniature camera is focused on a fluoroscopic screen on which the X-ray tube throws the shadow of the patient.—Popular Mechanics.

Natives of northern Brazil use a solution of water and ground coffee beans as an eye lotion and antiseptic for wounds.

Physical decline begins in the human body at about the age of 25.

I Read --- And Write --- For You

By JOHN C. KIRKWOOD

The president of a motor car company once told me that motor car engineers are always three years ahead of the cars put on sale each year. Cars just can't catch up on engineers. Every engineer knows that the 1940 car has shortcomings.

Just what are the engineers trying to do to make cars better, or to make motoring cheaper? One answer to this question is: to make cars which will use all the energy contained in the gasoline which they use. It is known that the present motor fuel contains far more energy per gallon than engines are now able to get from it. So the problem of both chemists and engineers is to provide a means of getting every cent's worth from each gallon of gasoline sold.

Then there is the problem of proper car heating, ventilating and cooling. Good progress has been made by several car makers in the solution of this problem.

Another problem is making a roomier and more comfortable car at a lower price than now rules.

It is said that some day we shall be able to live in the Temperate Zone all the year round—inside our motor cars! That might be hard on California and Florida—and perhaps on Canada!

* * * *

They tell me that medical doctors are among the poorest and dullest public speakers in all the world. They may be able to write entrancing books, but they have not learned to use their tongues and vocal organs in a way to make them good platform men. Moreover, they have not the layman's vocabulary.

But in New York City they have found some doctors who know how to talk interestingly, usefully, and audibly to audiences made up of the common people. These wonderful men are giving a series of "Lectures for the Laity". The aim of the series is to acquaint the public with the achievements of medical science and its aims. And the interesting thing is that doctors attend these lectures!

We want equally good and lucid lectures in Canada for the laity. What doctors have we able to give them? Do you know of a single doctor who can make himself heard beyond the third row of his audience, who can talk the language of the man in the street, and who can be as interesting as a story-teller?

* * * *

In Europe, along the Western Front, are 100,000 carrier pigeons. Their job will be to carry messages from the front to division headquarters when telephonic or radio communication is impossible.

These birds might not win prizes for looks at pigeon exhibitions. They are not bred or developed for appearance, but for strength and speed. They are strong, light-feathered and moulded with thick, round shoulders and a tapering body. The inspiration of a homing pigeon is food. It is taught that food is to be found only in the home loft.

The life of one of these pigeons, bar accidents, is from 8 to 10 years. It is still a wonder how pigeons can find their way, without hesitation or searching, to the home loft. Sight, memory, hearing, and some special sense, are credited with their ability to fly straight and fast for hundreds of miles to the home loft.

They began using pigeons in the Franco-German war of 1870.

Now they are tying tiny cameras to pigeons-strapped to the bird's breast, and pictures are taken automatically as the bird flies on its course.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

MAY 5

ISAIAH GIVES GOD'S INVITATION

Golden text: Seek ye the Lord while he may be found; call ye upon him while he is near. Isaiah 55.6.

Lesson: Isaiah 55.

Devotional reading: Matthew 11: 25-30.

Explanations and Comments

God's Gracious Invitation, Isaiah 55:1-5. "Ho, every one that thirsteth," every one that is conscious of his spiritual needs, so runs the gracious invitation of God as Isaiah declares it: "come ye [to God], buy and eat, yea, come, buy wine and milk, without money and without price." He who feels his need of spiritual blessings, for which wine and milk are metaphors, may freely receive. Samuel Rutherford speaks of this verse as setting before us "the poor man's market."

"'Tis heaven alone that is given away;
'Tis only God may be had for the asking."

This whole chapter of Isaiah is remarkable for the large number of its figures of speech. Such figures speak a universal language, for they express facts of nature which have the same meaning for every heart.

"Wherefore do we spend money for that which is not bread? And your labor [earnings, Revised Version] for that which satisfieth not?" In Babylon the Israelites were working and spending, but gaining only material necessities and luxuries while their souls were starving. See John 6:27. "Hearken diligently unto me, and eat ye that which is good and let your soul delight itself in fatness." "Fatness" is figuratively used for prosperity, well-being. "He that cometh to me shall never hunger," cried Jesus, "and he that believeth on me shall never thirst."

"Incline your ear." "First of all there has to be a discipline of the ear; there has to be a determined and resolute effort to listen to God" (J. H. Jowett).

All that is required on the part of Israel is hearing and coming and taking: let it do this, and it will be pervaded by new life: and Jehovah will meet it with an everlasting covenant. A covenant usually means a mutual agreement between the two: here it is rather a promise on the part of God. Even the sure mercies promised to David: see Psalm 89:35.

TOT'S DRESS AND CAPE ENSEMBLE

By Anne Adams



"I just love my new outfit!" little sister will exclaim when you surprise her with this dainty dress and trim cape. Anne Adams' Pattern 4412 is so easy to stitch up, too. Consider making the sweetheart-necked frock with a convenient front button-opening. The back and side-sections of the gayly flaring skirt may be cut on the bias. There's a choice of two sleeve lengths. For merry extra touch have bright, appliqued cherries at each shoulder. The panelled cape has hand-openings cut right into the seams. Make it of flannel, faille, bengaline, or perhaps one of the new water-resistant fabrics, leaving it unlined for through-summer wear.

Pattern 4412 is available in children's sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12. Size 6, dress, takes 2 yards 35 inch fabric; cape, 1¼ yards 54 inch fabric.

Send twenty cents (20c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly Size, Name, Address and Style Number and send orders to the Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg.

Why Narvik Is Important

Gulf Stream Keeps Norwegian Port Always Free From Ice

The Norwegian harbor at Narvik, on which the war fixes its spotlight of international publicity, is so important because the Gulf Stream keeps it ice-free all year long. Each year 8,000,000 tons of Swedish iron ore—more than half of Sweden's total production, passes through Narvik. It is brought by an electric railway system, which crosses the Arctic mountains to Kiruna in Sweden, capable of transporting more than a million tons of ore in a month.—New York Post.

Russia claims to have the largest farm in the world at Trubetskaya which covers 610,337 acres. 2357



HEALTH BOOKS

The Health League of Canada urged citizens of Canada to take full advantage of a fine series of health books recently published by the Federal Department of Pensions and National Health.

"The widest publicity should be given to these valuable booklets," declared Dr. Gordon Bates, General Director of the Health League. "Organizations of all kinds should write for the booklets and see that the contents are brought before their membership."

The booklets are written in simple, everyday language, each booklet dealing with a specific subject such as "Hay Fever and Asthma", "Typhoid Fever" and "Holiday Health".

Health experts were engaged by the Dominion Government to prepare the leaflets. They should be of great service to teachers of Canada, Dr. Bates said.

The series of booklets, which are free for the asking, would make up a fine layman's library on health education, according to Health League officials.

"Particularly in war-time should special care be given ot the health of Canada," Dr. Bates said recently. "Canada is fighting a powerful enemy, and every resource at our command should be brought to bear in the fight. We will contribute more to the effort of the allies if we maintain and improve the health of our people."

A vast amount of information is available on health education and the prevention of disease, the League Director said. "It's a pity more people don't take advantage of these free publications", he said, urging citizens to write to the Federal Department of Health for copies of the new booklets.

Editorial Note: Readers desiring the complete set of Dr. McCullough's cancer articles at once may secure same by writing to—The Health League of Canada, 105 Bond St., Toronto, Ont.

Floating Fortresses

Five Huge Warships Added To British Navy

Hector Bywater, regarded as one of the best-informed commentators on naval matters, writes in The News Chronicle that the Royal Navy is about to be reinforced with five of the world's "largest, most powerfully armed and most strongly-protected battleships."

These five—the King George V., Prince of Wales, Duke of York, Jellicoe, Beatty—which were launched last year, "now are undergoing their trials," Mr. Bywater wrote.

"They are the largest battleships ever built by this country and are exceeded in size only by the Lion and Temeraire and two others not yet named which are still under construction, and will displace at least 40,000 tons," the commentator wrote.

These five floating fortresses mount 10 14-inch guns in two quadruple and one twin turrets, 16 5¼-inch guns and many lighter guns. Each will carry three aircraft, and 1,500 officers and men. They can attain 30 knots.

Completion raises Britain's capital ship strength to 19, Mr. Bywater said, while at least four more are being built.

Fish Hatcheries

More Than 34 Million Salmon And Trout Distributed

More than 34 million little salmon and trout were distributed in suitable waters in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia by the Canadian Government during 1939. Most of these little fish had been carefully fed in hatchery ponds before liberation and all reached their new homes in a strong and vigorous condition.

The principal species liberated included 21,300,000 Atlantic salmon, 11,600,000 speckled trout, and more than one million sockeye salmon. Other species distributed in smaller numbers were Sebago salmon, Kamloops trout and rainbow trout. Most of the fish set free were in the fingerling stage, although some of them were yearlings and older, and the rainbow trout included adult fish up to four years old.

Tapping Pine Trees

In Ontario the farmers tap the maple trees for the sap which makes maple syrup and sugar, and in the South the pine trees are tapped for the precious fluid that makes turpentine. The tapping process is much the same. The Southerner gashes the tree and attaches a tin so that the sap will run ino it. It is all collected and then distilled.

Allies In Norway Are Fighting Against Superior Numbers

London. — Reuters news agency's military correspondent wrote that the British expeditionary force in Norway may have to retire to its bases, since German troops had been "powerfully reinforced."

The correspondent wrote:

"The situation in southern Norway is developing with such speed that withdrawals of British and Norwegian forces have been frequent. A heavy German attack south of Dambas has been followed by further dashes of motorized troops who are now reported to have continued their advance toward Roros.

"The British forces engaged are small but the Germans have been reinforced from Oslo via air as well as by road.

"The situation is now delicate and there is only one way to counter it—by hard fighting.

"When Hitler struck in Norway he did it thoroughly with a well-trained and practised army. He hoped for a minimum of opposition and the possibility of a British landing was remote. He is now attempting to get Trondheim under complete control; otherwise his ultimate plans might fail.

"General Von Falkenhorst, with a powerfuly reinforced army, is therefore pressing northwards and if we cannot send reinforcements our gallant little expeditionary force will have to retire to its bases.

"We have to act and act quickly in Norway; otherwise a neutral would have been left in the lurch. The extent of present difficulties at least proved our sincerity.

"It is unfair to say that the troops which landed in Norway are untrained. Some of them are Territorials who have been in training since September, others are seasoned troops with experience in active service on the northwest frontier of India.

"So far our Territorials have been more than a match for the Germans when they have come face to face, as the accounts of many patrol actions have proved.

The latest R.A.F. operations were over Oslo fjord and in the vicinity of Bergen and Stavanger on the west coast. A dock at Granvik, east of Bergen, was hit and a bomb fell within 10 yards of a transport vessel in Granvik fjord.

At Ulvik, south of Bergen, a supply ship was seen lying on her side, partly submerged after a bombing attack. A new German military encampment at that port was successfully attacked. It was stated that after this raid a Blenheim bomber encountered two Dornier 18's and shot down one.

At Stavanger the airdrome, seaplan base and ships in the vicinity were attacked.

In the Oslo fjord raid, British bombers, aiming at 10 large supply ships, were believed to have hit a 5,000-ton ship. An oil refinery plant and a row of storage tanks were set afire near Moss.

"The whole place was well alight when our aircraft left Oslo fjord," one pilot said.

A statement by military sources that "we have lost the first trick" was followed by declarations that repulses "should be taken in proportion."

"We must be prepared to take risks and accept them," a military spokesman said.

The Allied strategy was crystallizing as military men began to fit together the pieces of information.

Two jobs lay before the British, French and Norwegians.

First—and largest—was to block German reinforcements approaching the Trondheim region from Oslo along railway and mountain roads.

Trondheim, the main base for German operations in the north, was the second point of Allied attack.

Before its German garrison can be engaged, however, it was believed here, the Royal Navy will have to account for German destroyers in the fjord whose fire helped roll back the British advance guard at Steinkjer.

Compulsory Savings Plan

All Temporary Civil Servants To Come Under Ruling

Ottawa.—Profiting from experiences after the first Great War when many temporary civil servants suffered hardship on losing wartime jobs, the federal government has taken steps, in the form of a compulsory savings plan, to guard against a similar post-war situation.

It was explained the plan was prompted by suggestions from veteran officials who recalled the struggles of hundreds of temporary workers after the 1918 armistice suddenly removed their source of income.

The scheme was provided for in an order-in-council authorizing deduction of five per cent. from salaries of all temporary government employees entering the service since the start of the second Great War. Already there are some 3,000.

Catering To Tourists

Campaign To Attract U.S. Visitors To Canada

Ottawa. — Official recognition in the form of a display card is to be provided by the foreign exchange control board for merchants and others catering to tourists who are willing to accept United States money at the official premium.

This is in line with the government's augmented campaign to attract U.S. visitors to Canada this year and to make their stay here as pleasant and free from restrictions as possible.

Those who cater to the tourist trade and who are willing to handle U.S. money at the official rate, will be given a card bearing the Canadian coat of arms and the words: "Tourists: United States currency is accepted here at the official premium set by the foreign exchange control board."

While Canadians going to the United States must pay about $111 for every $100 they spend in that country, Americans coming to Canada find their $100 is worth $110 in Canadian dollars.

Complaints have been made that Canadian caterers refused to pay this premium on U.S. currency although they themselves would receive the premium when they made their deposits in the banks.

The Canadian travel bureau is receiving an extra $200,000 in this year's appropriations to spend on encouragement of tourist travel in Canada and is doubling its advertising in U.S. publications. All departments concerned are being mobilized to make tourist travel in the Dominion enjoyable and free from annoyances.

At the same time no restrictions are being placed upon Canadian travel into the United States and the border crossing is rendered simple and speedy in both directions.

Nickel Shipments

No Canadian Nickel Getting Into Russia Or Germany

Toronto.—Robert C. Stanley, president of the International Nickel Company of Canada, declares there is "no chance at all of any Canadian nickel getting to Germany."

Here for the annual meeting of his company, the New York financier said that the company makes no shipments whatever without a permit from the Canadian government and the express sanction of the British government.

He said also that Russia is not getting any nickel from Canada. "We haven't shipped a pound of nickel to Russia since last May, and made only one shipment to Japan. That was before the war."

Empire Postage Rates

Will Likely Be Raised In Line With British Increase

Ottawa.—Domestic postage rates in Canada are unlikely to be increased for wartime as British rates were raised, it is suggested unofficially here.

Empire rates are expected to be raised in line with the jump in the rate on ordinary letters in the United Kingdom from three to five cents. While this does not automatically follow, it is altogether likely that such an adjustment will be made by mutual agreement.

If, as expected, the empire rate is stepped up, it will be the first time since 1915 that the empire rate has been above the Canadian domestic rate for ordinary letters.

With Royal Navy

Officers Of Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve In England

Somewhere on the South-Coast.—A party of young officers of the Royal Canadian naval volunteer reserve has begun training with the Royal naval volunteer reserve. They will remain with the Royal navy for the duration of the war.

Batches of young men from Canada will be following for similar training. The Dominion provides pay and allowances.

Political Prisoners

Bucharest. — The Roumanian government decreed amnesty for about 1,000 political prisoners. They include all persons who are held for belonging to illegal military organizations.

Loyal To The King

Umtata, Union of South Africa.—Representatives of more than 1,000,000 natives meeting here unanimously approved a resolution expressing their loyalty to King George.

Freighters Blown Up

Malmo, Sweden.—Eyewitnesses report that they saw two German freighters blown up in Oresund. That is the narrow channel between Malmo and Copenhagen. 2357

Sinking Of The Gneisenau

Details Given Of The Fate Of Germany's 26,000-Ton Battleship

London. — The official Norwegian Telegraph bureau's account of the sinking of Germany's 26,000-ton battleship Gneisenau—"bow first with three propellers racing in the air amid a big area of flaming oil"—was published in a Stockholm despatch to the Exchange Telegraph News agency.

The Norwegian telegraph bureau, which is operating "somewhere in Norway," said the sinking occurred in the early phase of the German occupation of Norway during an attack on Oslo fjord. The battleship was hit twice at 1,400 yards by guns of the Oskarborg fort and by torpedoes from a torpedo battery.

The Germans tried to run the ship ashore, but she sank rapidly, the account said.

(The Gneisenau was completed in December, 1936, and although classified as a battleship, had the speed of a battle cruiser, more than 27 knots. Her sister ship, the Scharnhorst, was daamged in a battle off Norway, April 9, with the British battle cruiser Renown.)

BRITISH BUDGET HITS TOO LIGHTLY INSIST CRITICS

London.—The record-breaking £2,667,000,000 ($11,868,150,000) budget presented by the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir John Simon, was debated in the House of Commons.

In contrast with other years when M.P.'s have taken every possible opportunity to complain of the severity of tax measures, nearly all the criticism voiced was on the question of whether or not the government had gone far enough.

Several speakers called attention to the fact that even with the "nuisance" taxes imposed by the new budget, the burden on the people of Britain still was much lighter than the tax burden in France.

H. Graham White, Liberal, said "there is no question at all that life is harder in Germany and in France."

"I hope that when we consider whatever inconveniences and hardships we are called upon to bear, we will not be unmindful of those which are being borne by our Allies across the sea."

Pierse Loftus, Conservative, expressed doubt as to whether the budget was "severe enough, drastic enough."

"Compared with the sacrifices made by the French, even the sacrifices imposed by the budget do not bring our effort up to the same level as the French effort," Mr. Loftus said.

"Germany is spending at the rate of £3,200,000,000 yearly," Leopold S. Amery, Conservative, said. "We are spending at the rate of £1,800,000,000. All that the chancellor hopes is that we will be organized during the coming 12 months to spend at the rate of £2,600,000,000.

"We must not forget the flying start Germany had by her past expenditures in war preparations. For five years before the war Germany had spent, allowing for the differences of rates and wages, the cost of materials and so forth, something like £5,000,000,000 altogether as against a total expenditure by France and ourselves of £2,800,000,000."

J. M. Keynes, famous British economist, in a letter to the Times criticized Sir John Simon's budget as inadequate and said that Britain would have to spend at least £500,000,000 more to match the war efforts of her ally France or of her enemy, Germany.

Mr. Keynes wrote:

"When I read in the press that this budget is on the 'heroic scale' I marvel at how little the country understands (and how shamefully little the chancellor of the exchequer does to enlighten it) what sacrifices victory will require."

THYSSEN IN EXILE



Once Germany's leading industrialist and "angel" to Adolf Hitler in the latter's early days, Fritz Thyssen is shown in his Paris hotel room shortly after his arrival from Switzerland, where he found refuge after his flight from Germany.

Stole German Plane

Norwegian Airmen Land In Britain With Heinkel Seaplane

London.—A German Heinkel seaplane landed at a British port the other day. Two Norwegian airmen stepped out and said they had snatched it from a home fjord.

They said they heard two Germans discussing the position of their plane over a pint of beer in a Norwegian inn. The Norwegias slipped out and found it.

They painted out the swastikas and put on the Norwegian colors, which got them by the British defences.

Twelve days ago three Norwegians escaped from the Germans in one of their own naval seaplanes and flew to Britain. They have since fought over Norway, having been assigned to a British flying boat, and on their last trip came under German anti-aircraft fire for the first time.

Quebec Women Have Vote

Law Passed Granting Franchise On Provincial Elections

Quebec.—Quebec women, who have gone since 1834 without an official vote in the affairs of their province, gained that right when a law granting them the vote in provincial elections and opening to them legislative assembly seats was entered in the provincial statutes.

The lieutenant-governor, Sir Eugene Fiset, accorded the measure royal assent shortly after it had been ratified in third reading by the legislative council, Quebec's upper house. The bill, sponsored by Premier Adelard Godbout, was approved April 18 by a 67-9 vote in the assembly.

The 24-seat council voted 13-5 in favor of second reading for the bill after six councillors had spoken.

Sink German Transports

Three Thousand Bodies Washed Ashore On Norway Coast

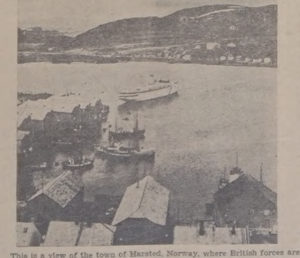
London.—The ministry of information announced that 26 German transports and supply ships had been sunk by the Allies or scuttled, 10 others hit by torpedoes and probably sunk and one set afire by air attack between April 9 and 22.

Four vessels were captured during the period, the announcement said.

Lives lost in the destruction of these ships, which were used to support the German forces in Norway, were estimated at "several thousand" by the ministry.

Three thousand German dead have been washed ashore on the east coast of Oslo fjord, the statement added.

WHERE BRITISH HAVE LANDED



This is a view of the town of Harsted, Norway, where British forces are reported to have made a landing. The town is among the Lofoten Islands, which commands the Vestfjord, entrance to Narvik.

Will Continue To Limit

Britain Is Steadily Adding Men To Her War Forces

London.—The British Empire now has "two million men under arms, exclusive of the Royal Navy and Marines, mercantile marine and Royal Air Force," the government announced.

"Armies in France and in the Middle East are steadily being augmented," said the statement, adding that besides men under arms now there are such reservoirs of manpower as the police, personnel of the civil defence services, civil transport personnel and organizations of workers in war industry and other public services.

The average age of the British soldier was said to be 26 years.

Through the conscription act, the statement said, the foundations have been laid for speedily training new war forces and absorbing "large numbers of raw recruits at the maximum rate which supplies of equipment and training facilities permit."

"This process," the announcement added, "is continuing and will continue up to the limit of the nation's manpower."

Lose Many Planes

Germany Loses More Than 200 Airplanes In Three Weeks

London. — Germany's invasion of Norway has cost her more than 200 airplanes in three weeks, it is estimated unofficially.

The estimate is based by British authorities on the number of enemy planes actually shot down and reports by pilots of damage and destruction by persistent British bombers on German-held air bases, coupled with reports from Norwegian and Swedish sources.

Official records list the loss of 30 British aircraft—28 of the Royal Air Force and two of the fleet air arm—since the aerial attacks were unleashed on German bases after the Nazi burst into Norway, April 9.

It is impossible to form a complete picture of just what the air force has accomplished because, as one official explained, "we don't like to count our victories unless we have photographs of wreckage as confirmation."

NORWAY FIGHT TO BE CARRIED ON TO THE FINISH

London.—British newspapers, discussing the progress of the Norwegian campaign, debated the extent to which the contending belligerents are likely to throw their main forces into Scandinavia.

"The chief risk which these Allied landings may run," the News Chronicle said, "is that which comes from German air attack on the approach of troop ships and through the process of disembarkation in narrow and precipitous fjords, and also in the subsequet move inland through equally narrow mountain valleys.

"That risk is not a light one, until the Allies can establish air bases in Norway from which they can counter the invaders' bombers and gain air superiority in the zone of operations.

"The circumstances of the campaign in any case call for audacity if time is to be saved, since saving time is the essence of the problem of preserving Norway."

The Times said: "Much has already been done, but it is small beside what has yet to be done if Hitler is to be defeated in a way that can be driven home to Germans and neutrals.

"Short of a direct German attack, the Swedes are hardly likely to fight. An Allied advance across Norway may soon open a new way to Swedish markets now bottled up in the Baltic. But the Allies would not be anxious to send valuable material through to Sweden if Sweden were simply to go under German influence."

The military correspondent of the Yorkshire Post said: "Hitler must fight to a finish in Norway, as a defeat there might mean a general collapse, in view of a Germany open to invasion from the north.

"The forces fighting in Norway will possibly remain on the limited basis, but any success Germany may have in getting men across the sea can be more than counter-balanced by Allied ability to land men at will.

"Short of ships and short of men in Norway, it may be that Germany will develop an air war which would mean abandoning any great air assault on the United Kingdom. In that she weakens herself also."

Turning to the Mediterranean the military correspondent wrote:

"The heart of Italy is anti-German, and no one knows it better than Mussolini. The geographical outline of Italy makes her weak in a maritime defensive sense, and she may be expected to seek a readjustment at the expense of Yugoslavia, but in avoidance of any clash with the Allies.

"If Germany seeks a division, the outlook is that she will act alone. Without an ally, Hitler's policy points in the direction of a western defensive role until he sees his way out of the Norwegian trouble."

Britain Gives Sweden Assurance Of Support In Event Of Invasion

London.—Britain has given Sweden assurances that Allied troops will not attempt to occupy Lulea, iron ore port in the Gulf of Bothnia, or the mines themselves in Kiruna, it was learned.

At the same time it was emphasized here that the Allies will go to Sweden's assistance if German troops, now reported massing at Baltic ports, invade the country. That pledge has been made several times in the past and it is understood was recently repeated.

Although the Allies will not seize Sweden's iron ore resources they are determined to block any attempt of Hitler to take them under his control because of their essential bearing on his war effort.

Control of Narvik, Norwegian ore port on the Atlantic inside the Arctic circle, is considered essential to any military operations for control of the Swedish iron ore belt. British and Norwegian forces already have encircled the German garrison and it is considered only a matter of time before this strategic northern base falls into Allied hands.

The attitude of Russia toward any German attempt to invade Sweden or capture a strategic base in the Gulf of Bothnia, such as the Aaland islands, is a matter of conjecture here but there is growing belief the Soviet would take no action. It is believed here the Kremlin is not willing to risk another Scandinavian war.

There is evidence the Soviets at the moment are much more interested in southeastern Europe than in Scandinavia. Stalin still has his eyes on Bessarabia, rich Roumanian province taken from Russia in the post-war settlement.

But some observers believe Hitler may strike into southeastern Europe instead of into Sweden, going after the all-important oil which he needs just as much as the iron ore. Diplomatic observers have said that this would be the best way of bringing Italy into the war on his side, and possibly the only way.

(When former premier Milan Stoyadinovic was arrested in Yugoslavia recently on charges of "fifth column" activities on behalf of the Nazis, reports said that a potential Nazi coup was nipped in the bud. The reports said that if it had taken place Italy would have intervened, in an attempt to divide the Danubian and Balkan spoils with Germany much as Russia did in Poland).

It is generally agreed here the secret of Italian foreign policy at the moment is not Tunis, the Dalmatian coast or Corfu, but how much pressure is being exerted upon Mussolini by Hitler. During the last few days the anti-British tone of the Italian press has been softened, but Britain and France still are watching closely all moves in the Balkan countries.

This attitude, plus reports current in usually well-informed sources here that Italy is strengthening fortifications at Brenner Pass facing Greater Germany and not the French frontier, may be accounted for by these facts:

1. Mussolini's long-held theory that a strong air force could offset naval superiority has been proven false in Norway, particularly when a German plane dropped a heavy bomb on the battleship Rodney and the big ship was not damaged.

2. Britain's success in landing a force in Norway within a few days of the German invasion.

3. The firmness of Turkey as an ally of Britain and France, and the general solidarity of the Balkan countries, particularly Yugoslavia, in their determination to protect themselves against aggression.

Increase In Business

Report Shows More Revenue For Trans-Canada Airlines In March

Montreal.—More revenue was received by Trans-Canada Airlines from passenger traffic in March than in any other month, except last August, since inception of service, according to a report issued. Passengers numbered 3,169. Air mail carried amounted to 47,187 pounds, which is an increase over February of 3,036 pounds and makes March second only to December, when the total was 50,636 pounds. There was an increase of 41 per cent. in the number of express shipments carried in March, as compared with February, and an increase of 62 per cent. in the weight of shipments. Total express revenue increased 66 per cent.

On the new schedules, the Trans-Canada Air Lines are flying nearly 14,000 miles daily in revenue service, which amounts to more than 5,000,000 miles a year.

The flight personnel has been increased to 119—35 captains, 26 first officers, 17 undergoing training as first officers, and 41 stewardesses.

Status Of Iceland

Geneva.—Iceland has asked the League of Nations hereafter to address all communications concerning it to Reykjavik. This indicates that Iceland, heretofore represented in the league by the Danish government, now considers herself a separate member.

Follows Canadian Idea

Britain's Purchase Levy Will Be Like Our Sales Tax

Ottawa.—The "purchase levy" announced in the British budget is along the same lines as the sales tax which in one form or another has been levied in Canada since 1920 and which in the 1937-38 fiscal year brought to the Dominion treasury $141,863,248.

It is a new method of taxation for Great Britain and tax officials here do not expect it to be started with a rate as high as Canada's eight per cent.

The Canadian rate is applied to wholesale sales and on manufacturers who sell directly to the retailer. London despatches indicate the "purchase levy" will be collected in much the same way.

Fortify Roumania

Will Commence A Huge Fort And Road Building Program

Bucharest, Roumania. — Roumania has started a gigantic fort and road-building program.

All engineers, engineers' assistants, architects and technicians, regardless of age, have been ordered to report to the army May 3 and building materials have been assembled in such vast quantities that a crisis looms in the housing industry.

Road builders will lay new routes between fortifications, to facilitate movement of motorized troops.

Move Will Be Made To Curb Subversive Elements In Britain

London.—The government intends to strengthen the defence regulations to curb "Fifth Column" activities in this country, Sir John Anderson, home secretary and minister of home security, announced in the House of Commons while reports grew in political circles that Britain would follow the example of France and outlaw the Communist party.

Ever since the story was told of the Nazi intrigue and duplicity preceding the invasion of Norway, Britain and practically every other European country have been watching the activities of minority groups suspected of subversive work.

There are small groups of Fascist and Communists in this country who have been agitating for months to call off the war and now apparently the government intends to stop their agitating.

Sir John said he would intern even members of parliament if "desirable." To a direct question whether he would consider making the Communist party illegal, Sir John said consideration was being given to the general aspect of the question. One member of parliament, William Gallagher, is a Communist.

The minister said he was "carefully watching the activities of certain small groups of people of whom some appear to be deliberately anxious to hinder the war effort."

Sir John declared the "national resolution that the war must be waged with all our strength is such that these activities have had so far little practical effect."

"Nevertheless possible consequences of continuous attempts to impede the war effort cannot be ignored," he said.

"The question of what steps can properly be taken to check propagation (propaganda) of a harmful kind was discussed when the defence regulations were debated Oct. 31. There was a general agreement that every effort should be made even in wartime to avoid interference with propagation of opinions here by small minorities.

"Liberty allowed by our traditional principles of freedom may be abused but experience has showed that some are anxious to destroy that liberty."

Before defence regulations would be tightened he said there would be further consultations with members of the Labor and Liberal parties.

A United States Of Europe May Arise From The Ashes Of The War

The United States of Europe built around an Anglo-French federation, may arise from the ashes of this war.

A federation of Britain and France, involving political, military and economic fusion, is practically a certainty. If other nations, such as the Scandinavian countries, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland, can be persuaded to join the union, the world will see something that men have dreamed about for generations—the United States of Europe.

The first step would be a federation between Britain and France, an extension of the present alliance into a peacetime union. The groundwork has been laid gradually.

On March 28 the supreme war council, at its meeting in London, pledged the two nations to "undertake to maintain, after the conclusion of peace, a community of action in all spheres for so long as may be necessary to safeguard their security and to effect the reconstruction, with the assistance of other nations, of an international order which will ensure the liberty of peoples, respect for law and the maintenance of peace in Europe."

That resolution, made in the names of Britain and France, may prove to be the most significant declaration of the war. It pledged the two countries to extend into the peace their all-embracing alliance now operating in war. If carried far enough, it means a united states of Europe.

There is a growing realization in this country that something mor than an Anglo-French alliance must be forged after peace has returned to Europe.

At the present time Britain and France have a joint military policy, economic and financial agreements. They operate their colonial empires with constant consultations and their foreign policies, merged in the general war effort, are synonymous. For all practicall purposes, Britain and France are operating as a single nation in everything but local matters.

As symbols of this wartime fusion, Anglo-French stamps will be issued shortly. London and Paris are considering issuing joint currency as visible evidence of the welding of the financial system of the two nations.

When peace comes, whether it be a peace dictated to Germany or negotiated among the belligerent powers, the Allies will be face-to-face with three major choices:

1. Germany can be split into small states and rendered impotent as a further threat to peace of Europe. The objections to this plan, although it finds favor among the French public, are that commercial life in Europe would be damaged by establishment of a multiplicity of small, impoverished states and, in the second place, a strong Germany, operating on a same foreign policy, is a guard against an imperialist Russia.

2. Germany can be policed and held in semi-conquest. This plan was tried after Versailles and it failed dismally for a variety of reasons.

3. Geramny can be forced to revert to her pre-1938 frontiers and controlled with either an Anglo-French federation or a bloc of united European nations which, in the aggregate, would be stronger, more populous, richer and with greater resources than the Reich—each of them dedicated to the common cause of keeping peace in Europe.

This third choice is the most likely one to be selected at the end of the war. It would mean a reversal of Brtiain's isolationist policy, pursued after the last war. It would mean a continuation of compulsory military service in Britain during peace time. It would mean the end of the league of nations as it developed after Versailles. But it would also mean peace for Europe and, in the words of the Anglo-French pledge, "an international order which will ensure the liberty of peoples (and) respect for law."

Demand For Furs

London, now the centre of the world's trade in furs, notices a great increase in the demand. As an example, ten years ago the number of fox furs offered was about 96,000. Last year it was nearly 1,000,000. The explanation offered is that central heating has abolished heavy underclothing, and motorcars have made it necessary to have warm outer garments. Result: Less underwear is sold, and more furs.

Emergency Wrench

In an emergency, a monkey wrench can be used to turn small pipe if a steel wood screw is inserted between the work and the lower jaw of the wrench. Also, this method may be used in loosening nuts that have their corners worn off so that the wrench will slip. —Popular Mechanics.

Gold production in Canada during 1939 totalled 5,092,134 fine ounces compared with 4,725,117 fine ounces in 1938.

Construction of France's maginot Line is estimated to have cost nearly three million dollars.

Trained In Hard School

Men Who Handle Overseas Mail Have To Be Efficient

Postmasters for Canada's overseas forces receive their training in a hard school. The men who will dole out the mail and parcels containing goodies from home to soldiers serving in France and England must serve an apprenticeship at the base army post office in Ottawa.

It is through that office that all mail consigned to troops overseas must pass and there the men of the postal corps come up against practically all the problems they may meet in the army postal service anywhere.

The base post office in Ottawa is at once a busy centre of active work, and a training depot from which drafts will be sent overseas as required for the postal needs of Canada's expanding overseas army.

A staff of 30 postal corps men under Major G. W. Ross, experienced post office official and veteran of the postal corps in the last war, trains for overseas service by handling some 20 tons of mail a week.

Here they have to straighten out all the tangles which arise from improper addressing of mail as best they can. Sometimes they fail because the sender neglects to put on the envelope the regimental number of the man to whom it is addressed or his unit.

Each battalion, battery, or other unit of the forces overseas has a separate bag for its parcels, newspapers and letters in the base post office. As the mail is sorted it is dropped into its proper bag and the bag is sealed and sent off to an eastern port.

There it must wait for a suitable ship. Mail for the troops is not sent on slow freighters. Only ships which have the best chance of eluding attack by the enemy are used. So it is that sometimes a ship may carry an accumulation of several days mail. That means occasional delays, but it is better than risking complete loss.

On parcels of consumable goods such as cigarettes, tobacco, candy and other foods, the postal corps likes to see an alternative address. Tobacco companies which ship gifts at special rates give the officer commanding the addressee's unit as the alternative address.

Then if the addressee cannot be located, the officer commanding may distribute the cigarettes or tobacco among the men of the unit. If no alternative address is given and the man for whom the parcel is intended cannot be found, the parcel must be returned to the sender who will then be presented with a bill for return mailing charges. If it contains cigarettes they will probably be dried out and worthless by the time they get back to Canada, whereas when the alternative address is given some soldier overseas can enjoy them.

To Help Manufacturers

Gauge Inspection Service Established For Makers Of Munitions

Born of the war and destined to die with tne return of peace, a gauge inspection service has been established by the National Research Council of Canada to help Canadian manufacturers, especially those holding contracts for munitions of war.

A rigid test by government inspectors is made of the manufacturers' finished products, which must conform to the specifications of the Dominion war supply board.

Inaccurate gauges will pass products that should be rejected, or reject parts actually within the tolerances, so that means for controlling the gauges themselves becomes very important.

The new laboratory has been equipped for inspection of gauges, which in turn are used to inspect the workshop products. As these products must in many cases be correct to one one-thousandth of an inch, the gauges controlling them must be measured to one ten-thousandth.

Again, "master" gauges are used in toolrooms and laboratories to verify other gauges just mentioned, to attain the desired precision, a precision expressed in one one-hundred-thousandth, even millionths of an in[illegible] is necessary for these "master" gauges.

These "master-on-block" gauges are verified in the metrological laboratory of the council, where the measurements are made optically.

For Pineapples Only

One of the most exclusive highways is a road 3.6 miles long on Lanai Island, in the Hawaiian group. Built sixteen years ago at a cost of $52,000 per mile to carry just one kind of traffic—30-ton truckloads of pineapples—the roadway is cut into deep lava bluffs and winds back into the island's interior.

Generally speaking, Old Testament books were written first in Hebrew, and the New Testament books in Greek.

The hair furnishes one of the most valuable means for classifying the human races 2357

By-Products Of Milk

Sceince Able To Keep Cream Sweet For Four Years

First timidly, then with more confidence, members of the Ottawa Section of the Society of Chemical Industry sipped four-year-old cream at their annual meeting in the Chateau Laurier, and found it as sweet as the day it came from the cow. They listened to a story of the amazing things which can be done with milk.

It was told by Dr. A. R. M. MacLean, of Montreal, technical director of a large dairy concern, who showed his audience cloth, artificial beef extracts, plastics and other by-products of milk. A. A. Swinnerton, the chairman, remarked that apparently the only trick scientists had missed was a synthetic process of manufacturing milk directly from grass, eliminating the cow.

The cream-sipping incident came when Dr. C. K. Watson asked Dr. MacLean about a metal-capped bottle of sterilized cream the dairy expert had with him—cream of vintage 1936. What did it taste like?

"Try it yourself," said Dr. MacLean, calling for a bottle opener.

Dr. Watson looked, for a moment, as though he was considering a hasty retreat, but scientific curiosity triumphed. He accepted a glass from Dr. MacLean and raised it to his lips.

"Not bad," he said.

Dr. MacLean poured some more samples and passed them around meanwhile announcing he had another bottle of cream in his laboratory which is still sweet at the age of eight.

A new method of pasteurizing milk by bringing it to a temperature of 160 degrees Fahrenheit for 15 seconds was described by the speaker. It eliminated the "cooked" taste of the ordinary pasteurizing process under which milk was raised to a temperature of 145 degrees for 30 minutes. Pasteurized milk, kept at a steady refrigeration temperature, had been sent on a return trip to the West Indies and come back sweet, 26 days later. Steamships were now carrying fresh milk.—Ottawa Journal.

Did Not Like Sample

Ersatz Tea From Germany Did Not Appeal To Englishmen

Somebody threw the London Daily Mail office into the nearest thing to utter confusion by bringing in a packet of ersatz tea "right off the boat" from Germany. It nearly cured the adventurers who tasted it of the tea-drinking habit.

The "tea" looked like green dust mixed with small pieces of straw, said the reporter who rounded up some opinions on the concoction. It was in a packet that bore a picture of a benevolent Franciscan monk walking through a wood.

"Well, we tried it with milk and sugar, without milk and with sugar, without sugar and—oh well, we tried it every way and we couldn't decide which was the least unpleasant," the reporter said.

A colleague opined that it tasted "rather like hot water thrown over a handful of garden rubbish." The reporter took the stuff to a famous tea firm where a professional taster said he had never tasted anything like it. He tnought the stuff was mainly dried mint leaves and herbs flavored w.... peppermint.

Air Force Enlistment

Is More Need Now For Air Gunners Than Pilots

Best bet for a young Canadian seeking enlistment in the Royal Canadian Air Force is to apply for service as an air gunner, it was suggested authoritatively.

With most young Canadians anxious to fly a plane or be an air observer, it was said there are plenty of applications to meet pilot and observer quotas and that an applicant specifying a desire to serve as a gunner likely would be accepted sooner than the others.

Under the British Commonwealth air training plan, youths apply for general enlistment and during their initial training are assigned to the role to which they are most suited —pilot, air observer or air gunner.

Since the plan came into being, applications for commissions have not been accepted, and enlistment in the ranks is necessary. Those who show to best advantage in their training are granted commissions with more pilots and observers being given commissioned rank than gunners.

Where Safety Lay

A clergyman had a rather trying experience in his first curacy owing to the presence of many ladies, all too eager to help him. He soon quit the neighborhood, and some time after, meeting his successor, he asked:

"How do you get on with the ladies?"

"Oh, all right!" was the answer. "There's safety in numbers."

"I found it in Exodus!" was the reply.

Pointing A Fur

The phrase, "to point a fur," used in the fur garment industry in making artificial silver fox fur, means to add white hairs to a pelt to give it the frosty effect of a genuine skin. These pelts always are labeled "pointed fox" by reliable dealers.

CANADIAN TROOPS WORK WITH TRAINED DOGS



A few days ago members of the Toronto Scottish Regiment went to the estate of Lieut.-Col. Richardson at Grasslands, Woking, England, to work with the Colonel's trained dogs. Richardson put two thousand dogs of all styles through their paces during the last war, and hopes to do so this time. Some of the dogs are trained to carry pigeons to outposts in France, and this dog is being loaded with a pigeon by a Toronto Scottish soldier.

Invisible Ink Methods

A Veteran Recalls A Message Smuggled As A Prisoner In 1917

A recent press report concerning invisible ink methods used by German prisoners in Canadian Internment camps to smuggle out secret messages brought back memories of the last war to W. Proctor, of Toronto.

Proctor was a member of the Royal Scots Greys and the First Royal Dragoons in the last war. In 1917 he was made prisoner by the Germans and interned at Hamelin-on-Weser. During his internment he wrote his wife, at that time Miss Girven, his fiancee. Still plainly visible at the top of the first page of an otherwise innocent letter, which bears the approval stamp of the German censor, is the cryptic message: "Things are rotten here. We have no food." Proctor had used milk as an invisible ink. Submitted to heat by his fiancee the message had been plainly revealed.

This letter has been a prize possession of the Proctors ever since. He was prompted upon reading reports of similar endeavors by present-day prisoners, to send it along to Lieut.-Colonel H. Stethem, Assistant Director of Internment Operations and Director of the Prisoners of War Information Bureau.

Another Man Who Knits

A London paper reports that there are now many men who knit. Sir Richard Luce, a former Mayor of Romsey, the Hampshire market town, started just after war broke out. He plied his needles during night duty at the A. R. P. report depot. Lady Luce states that during convalescence from a serious illness he has made many khaki helmets and socks. He is over 70.

Likes America

In New York, reporters discovered Arne Quisling, brother of Major Vidkun Quisling, leader of Norway's Nazi party and Hitler puppet. Said Brother Arne, who has been 15 years in the U.S.: "For me, I like it here."

Great Salt Lake is a remnant of a lake once 300 miles long and 1,000 feet deep.

Handel completed the writing of the music for his famous "Messiah" in 24 days.

Worked As Stevedore

King Gustaf Of Sweden Filled In During A Strike

King Gustaf V. of Sweden, now nearly 82, has been on the Throne nearly 33 years; King Christian X. of Denmark, nearly 70, has ruled for 28 years, and King Haakon VII. of Norway, 68, has reigned 34 years. All have held the respect and devotion of their peoples and all have been noted for their democratic leanings. King Gustaf once did a day's work as a stevedore during a strike at Stockholm. During his friendly patronage of the Olympic games he personally bestowed honors on the winning athletes. Even in late years, he was noted as an excellent tennis player. Gustaf brought Vasa blood back to the throne. It was Gustavus Vasa who led the rebellion against Danish rule and became, in 1523, the first king of independent Sweden. The present king is of the Bernadotte line, the ruling house of Sweden which was establishel in 1818. In 1881 he married Princess Victoria of Baden, a cousin of the former Kaiser, Wilhelm. She died in 1930. The Crown Prince is Gustaf Adolf, born November 11, 1882.

A Striking Resemblance

Russian Baker Found Likeness To Late Czar A Great Worry

Scribner's Commentator Magazine says: When a historical film is made in Soviet Russia the former baker Evdakov is called to play the role of the Russian Czar Nicholas II. His striking resemblance to the former Autocrat of all the Russians was a curse to him during the days of the Czar. The secret police haunted him and he was forced to cut his beard. To-day no one is interested except for an occasional Soviet motion picture director in search of a czar.

Earthquakes And Sunspots

Much remains to be learned as to why earthquakes occur more frequently during certain periods of the year than during others, but there seems to be sufficient data on hand to prove that most quakes occur in years when sunspots are fewer.

Seventy-two creameries and 20 cheese factories operated in Manitoba in 1939. The total value of dairy products of Manitoba in 1933 was $13,732,000.

Crochet Last Supper By Da Vinci



Household Arts by Alice Brooks

Crochet Beautiful Heirloom Panel From Leonardo Da Vinci Masterpiece

COPR. 1940, HOUSEHOLD ARTS, INC.

PATTERN 6432

This Da Vinci masterpiece, The Last Supper, transposed into filet crochet makes a panel that adds distinction to any home. Do it in string or fine cotton depending on the size desired. Pattern 6432 contains directions and chart for making panel; illustrations of it and stitches; materials needed.

To obtain this pattern send 20 cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) to Household Arts Department, Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg.

There is no Alice Brooks pattern book published

Scientific Advancement Proves Of Great Assistance In Locating Mineral Deposits

There's still no hocus-pocus way of locating mineral deposits in these days of scientific advancement, even if you do use the newest geophysical methods.

There's no electrical trinket you can wave around like a wand to point out deposits of hidden treasure. Regardless of what you've heard, prospecting is still work. It takes a lot of actual physical examination of rocks and formations.

However—and it's quite a big however—the geophysicsit can now join with the geologist to speed the business of mineral exploration, with greater certainty, less effort and less expense. But the geophysicist makes no claims to supplanting the geologists. Electrical, magnetic and gravitational surveys must have a geological basis from which to work.

Dr. A. A. Brant and a group of geophysicicts from the University of Toronto have demonstrated these new methods in locating iron ore deposits under Steep Rock Lake, 140 miles west of Fort William. When drilling became too costly ($5 a foot), owners of the property turned to this new development.

Large areas of haematite, the iron ore, have been blocked out by this method, working over the water when the lake is frozen solid. It is expected it will prove especially useful in northern Ontario where 60 per cent. of the surface is water or muskeg.

By drilling several holes to begin with, it was found at Steep Rock that the haematite was always found at the contact between the limestone and the ashrock, an igneous rock. Then the geophysicists found that ash rock was conductive and magnetic, limestone was conductive but not magnetic and the ore material between them was neither conductive nor magnetic.

By placing a series of electrodes in the water and then at a mile or more distance, the increase in resistance to the current is calculated. Spots of the same resistance may be correlated to indicate the pattern of the deposits beneath. Points of the same magnetic intensity are similarly linked up. Then there are gravitational surveys indicating the density of the matter beneath, haematite being much denser than ashrock or limestone.

Those methods were effective, Dr. Brant pointed out, only when there was a certain minimum of geological knowledge available. Only by drilling, for instance, did they know that the non-magnetic, non-conductive matter between the ashrock and limestone was haematite. In another locality entirely, it might be something far removed from haematite.

This work was done in the first part of 1939. Next June a further development in mining prospecting will be tried out by Dr. Brant and his associates—use of a supersonic sounding device which will be obtained from the British admiralty. With this it is expected the depth of the clay on the lake floor can be determined.

The Steep Rock deposits were first mentioned in a Canadian geological survey report of 1897. Ore was first discovered beneath the lake itself in 1931 and in 1937-38 the first dozen holes were drilled, through 200 feet of water and a similar depth of clay.

Keep A Record

The Use Of Farm Accounts Is Essential To Success

Farming, to-day, is a commercial enterprise and in common with any other business the keeping of accounts is important. Receipts and expenditures, increases and decreases in numbers and value of live stock and other assets, acreages under crops and the yield obtained, and all other details pertaining to farm operations should be methodically recorded and periodically summarized. The farmer can then compare the results of his operations from year to year and see where economies can be made. It is by means of accounts that the industrialist keeps a finger on the pulse of his business and it is equally important for the farmer to do so.

Books, especially adapted for detailed farm accounts containing instructions for their correct use, have been drawn up by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Colleges and other organizations. These can be obtained by farmers at a small cost.

In addition to his own records, however, standards of achievement relative to the business of other farmers are becoming available by which the farmer is able to measure the success of his own operations.

During the past ten years a number of farm business studies have been conducted in different parts of tne Dominion by the Economics Division, Marketing Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, in co-operation with the Provincial Governments and Agricultural Colleges. Information for these studies is obtained from farmers, in reply to questionnaires by visiting enumerators, or, as in an Ontario Dairy Farm Study which has been in progress for the past three years throughout the province, by the farmers recording their operations in specially prepared books.

The assembling and analysis of these data by a central organization is making possible the development of standards of achievement relative to various types of farming for many localities. These standards will serve as a guide to those who desire to improve their farm management methods.

The Seizure Of Norway

Sudden March Into Scandinavia Planned In Berlin Long Ago

Some news reports and comments even from Allied sources, persist in accepting the Nazis' second-thought contention that the seizure of Norway was caused by Britain's mining of territorial waters. Yet the first Berlin explanation gave a different excuse. The official German note to Norway and Denmark (apparently part of the advance preparations which must have been under way for weeks) made no mention of mines, but claimed the Reich was preventing seizure by the Allies. Manifestly the whole concept of a thrust into Scandinavia was hatched in Berlin long ago.

Apparently even the method of sudden drives at key points was outlined. Herman Rauschning, in his book, "Hitler Speaks," says that in 1935 the Reichsfuhrer told him:

"Protected by the fleet, and with the co-operation of the air force, I shall order a series of unexpected individual exploits. The Swedes will nowhere be prepared to put up a sufficiently strong defense. But even if one or other of these exploits fail, the overwhelming majority of strategic points will be held . . . I should tell them I did not wish to conquer them, but wanted only an alliance that was entirely natural and would certainly also be openly desired by Sweden if she were not, out of fear of Russia and Britain, withdrawing into a perfectly suicidal neutrality. I should explain that I came to protect them, and so give the friendly elements in the country the opportunity of deciding according to their own free will.

Simply substitute Norway and Denmark for Sweden, and there is the project. An additional feature, the "Trojan Horse" plan of undermining resistance from within, which explains some of the things that happened in Norway, was outlined at the same time. Even the offer to "protect" was prepared. Other neutrals may read it with interest. They may have also—particularly Sweden —some new ideas about "a perfectly suicidal neutrality." — Christian Science Monitor.

Changing Times

Perhaps, says the Financial Times, Montreal, those who have visions of the wealth of the people of St. James street can find something consoling in the fact that a "five and ten" store is to be opened on the "thoroughfare of millionaires"—right opposite the head office of one of the country's biggest banks.

White sugar is perhaps the nearest approach to a chemically pure substance in ordinary daily food, says a chemist.

Reached Highest Peak

Power Of Red Tape Greatest During Queen Victoria's Reign

Red tape, during the reign of Queen Victoria, reached its highest peak. So great was its power it was necessary for the Queen to overcome it even in her own household. The following is a good example of the state of affairs at the time: The dining room was habitually cold, and one day the Queen sent Baron Stockmer to see the master of the household. That worthy listened to the complaint of the Baron and when the nobleman had finished, said: "You see, Baron, properly speaking, it is not our fault. The Lord Steward only lays the fires, and the Lord Chamberlain lights them."

Sound Waves

An improved barograph, used in California, throws some light on the odd jumping of sound waves. Cannonading will occasionally shake doors and windows 200 miles away and be unnoticed 50 miles nearer the scene of action. Probably the sound waves strike the electrical ring surrounding the earth at such an angle as to be reflected more readily to distant points than to those nearer the point of origin.

Nice Place To Live

A farmer and his wife in Calitzdorp, South Africa, had killed five cobras in their house in a season, when they saw another peering down from the rafters of their bedroom. They fumigated the house to kill it.

Most hoofed animals have horizontal eye pupils, possibly an aid in spying enemies while grazing.

Nobody ever got into trouble by keeping his thoughts to himself.



Census In 1941

Government May Collect Information Regarding Unemployment Situation

Information of employment and shifting of population within Canada never before tabulated will be collected at the 1941 census under plans now in course of preparation at the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The information is expected to be of service in dealing with the unemployment problem in the future and perhaps in the administration or a system of employment insurance.

At the 1931 census extensive data on unemployment was collected with a view to preparation of an employment insurance scheme and was utilized in the statistical studies which preceded the passage of the Employment and Social Insurance Act of 1935.

The act, which never came into effect, was found unconstitutional. But the idea of employment insurance is still a live political question and a new approach is being made to the problem.

Collection of statistics on the extent of unemployment in 1941 and their comparison with the situation in 1931 alone will advance the government's knowledge of the problem.

Next year, however, the census will go farther than before and seek information on shifts of people from town to city, from country to town, from province to province and from one occupation to another.

Every Canadian will be asked the length of time he has resided in his municipality and, if he has moved recently, the last municipality in which he lived.

This may show that a large number of unemployed persons in some municipalities or certain classes of municipalities is due to the movement of people from other places into those municipalities.

Census enumerators will ask how long each person has worked in his present occupation and what his previous occupation was. Thus if a large number of persons is found to have changed from one occupation to another the conclusion may be drawn that there was a lack of employment in the first occupation.

An attempt also will be made in 1941 to tabulate the degree of employment by questions as to the number of days and hours worked by each wage-earner in the week prior to the census and the hourly wage earned.

It All Depends

On What One Means By Much Doing In The War

H. C. Ferraby, in The Navy, London, says:

On the quayside of a minor naval base, where two feet of snow piled high and the cobbles were slippery with the silver frost of early morning. I met by chance a man I knew well. We stopped for a moment's chat in the lee of a storehouse wall. He was on his way to the senior officer's "cabin" in a railway waiting room to report his arrival and to get fresh orders.

"Much doing?" I asked. "Depends what you mean by much," he replied. "We've been at sea for 26 days with one break of nine hours at anchor. I've just finished 44 hours on the bridge without a break. It froze everything in the ship—and we nearly crashed into two different craft that we never saw for the snow until we were on top of them. Much doing? No, nothing much. Except that there's a blinkin' war on!"

Sicily, largest Mediterranean island, is one of Europe's most densely settled regions.

French girls were sent to Britain to teach French to the soldiers.

In Spain 80 per cent. of the people are engaged in agriculture.

FOR WOMEN ONLY!

If fidgety nerves, restless nights and distress from female functional "irregularities" keep you from having fun in life—take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made especially to help such rundown, weak, ailing women. Try it!

Salt Water Ruins Wool

Men In Navy Cannot Have Too Many Hand-Knitted Things

In a lovely gray stone home in Ottawa a woman sits knitting for the navy. In the last war she knitted for her young naval officer husband. In this war she knits for the seamen.

Mrs. Percy Nelles, wife of the rear admiral who heads Canada's navy, has knitted dozens of articles and has superintended collection and shipping of thousands of comforts to sailors since the war began. Last October, with other naval officers' wives, she brought into being a somewhat informal but energetic organization, the Women's Auxiliary of Naval Headquarters, which fills and ships boxes of warm things that are distributed in Atlantic port dockyards.

"No matter how much we send, they never can have too much," she said. "You've no idea what salt water does to wool. It shrinks and cracks it, and they have to have a great many changes for they are constantly getting wet."

On many ships, she said, there are no facilities for drying or if there is drying equipment, the space is cramped. No matter how generous the navy issue, she pointed out, there is always need for the added comfort of hand-knitted woollens.

The auxiliary ships a box to a dockyard depot on the Atlantic coast every ten days. There an officer detailed by naval headquarters distributes the comforts to all seamen of Allied navies or of merchant marine, the only qualification being need.

Because for nearly 25 years the wife of a naval officer she has lived in ports on the Atlantic, the Pacific, in Bermuda and in England, Mrs. Nelles has gathered experience in knowing the best type of garments for sailors' needs.

For instance, they always knit their sweaters with high necks to give added warmth in the "V" of the sailor's blouse, and they knit stockings that almost reach the hip, for wearing under the high rubber boots. They do not knit many scarves.

"They take too much wool," said the practical Mrs. Nelles. "If a seaman gets on a warm sweater, he'll tuck anything in at his neck and be cosy."

They also knit balaclavas, and mittens in three "parts", that is with a thumb, and the fingers in pairs. This is the shape of the leather naval issue, and the warm wools are to be worn beneath them.

Parisians Are Suspicious

People Have Not Altogether Accepted New Kind Of Sandwich

Up until the introduction of rationing the sandwich in France has been a despised and inglorious cousin of the large and varied family of sandwiches to be found in Canada. A stick of French bread 18 inches long—sliced up the middle and slabs of cheese or ham wedged between was called a sandwich. Nothing elegant or refined about it. The Anglo-Saxon in Paris who ordered a sandwich found himself obliged to grip it firmly in both hands, open his mouth five inches in order to take an embarrassed bite.

The new sandwich has appeared—more or less of a success. It is a sort of open-faced affair. Typical is the one with a sardine on one corner, a mound of red cabbage mixed with mayonnaise, a bit of cheese, a slice of tomato and a ring of boiled egg.

The hungry Parisian whose habit it is to swallow two or three creamy pastries at 4 o'clock is now to be seen eyeing the new concoction with some suspicion.

A Music Hall Favorite

Woman Who Introduced "Tipperary" 27 Years Ago Is Dead

Florrie Forde, 65, last of the old style music hall singers, who introduced a song 27 years ago that was to become the immortal marching tune of the British Tommy, died a few hours after entertaining patients at a naval hospital in Aberdeen, Scotland.

The song was "Tipperary".

A music hall favorite for 40 years, Florrie sang "Tipperary" to enthusiastic audiences in 1913. Within the year it was on the lips of Britain's soldiers the world over.

Soldiers Treated Free

Officers and other ranks of the Canadian Active Service Force who become ill while on leave or furlough with pay in Canada are eligible for medical treatment at public expense, according to instructions issued by the Department of National Defence. To benefit by this treatment, they must report to the nearest military authority who will communicate with the Medical Officer of the district in which they are temporarily residing.

A wooden church, built by the congregation at Bracebridge, Ont., cost only $25.

Whether or not penguins drink water is not yet definitely learned by scientists.

The sawfly larva sprays its enemies with a shower of acid.

The Rocky Mountain goat is really a goat-like antelope. 2357

Question Hard To Answer

Why Some Dogs Able To Find Their Way Home

A dog of apparently no particular breed, and having no papers, left Winnipeg with a train load of soldiers. The animal was last seen on the station platform at Kenora, and that is 134 miles distant from Winnipeg. To-day the dog is home, and there is the old question to answer—how did he do it?

Probably every man who has a dog and who loves his dog will have his own explanation. One thing seems certain, and that is the sense of direction or the ability to find the way home is not evenly distributed among all dogs. We know of dogs which can become lost within a few blocks of their homes; at the moment we think of one which has been advertised in the Examiner three times as being lost and not at any time had the dog been half a mile from home.

There is a Spaniel which has been in the city for only a few weeks, and when opportunity offers he will start on a trip of his own. He has been several times absent for a long stretch, and there has been a good deal of looking, searching and inquiry, but finally that little dog comes along the street, always at full tilt, and turns at once into the house where he belongs.

Dogs used in hunting can backtrack, that is, they can return to the camp by following their own outward trail. They may have been chasing a deer for miles, going it pretty much blind, but they can come back.

That old saying about "the cat came back" is founded on sufficient truth. There have been plenty of people not desiring to keep a cat who have carefully deposited it out in the country and returned home, only to find that soon enough the cat has done the same thing.

But that does not answer the question of how a dog riding 134 miles in a railway coach would be able to turn about and go home. We could understand a human being doing it because he would know enough to follow the railway tracks, and if necessary he could ask questions. But a railway track would mean little or nothing at all to a dog. Then how would he get home? Candidly, we do not know; and we doubt if the information can be supplied.—Peterborough Examiner.

Came From Asia

All Native Races Of America Migrated Across Bering Strait

All native races of America, Eskimo and Indian, are descendants of people who originally migrated from Asia across the Bering strait, according to the view of many ethnologists, Dr. Diamond Jennes of the National Museum of Canada said at Ottawa.

Latest arrivals from Asia are probably the Eskimos and the earliest the native peoples of south and central America. Consequently, he said, it is natural that the Eskimos should resemble present inhabitants of Siberia more closely than other native American races.

"The migrations from Asia must have begun between 10,000 and 20,000 years ago and continued until about the time of Christ," said Dr. Jennes. "The Eskimos reached Greenland from northern Alaska in the early centuries of the Christian era."

Riding On A Spitfire

Wild Ride By Aircraftsman On The Tail Of A Fighting Plane

A young aircraftsman at a Royal Air Force fighter command station has the distinction of having "ridden" a Spitfire "bareback". He is a rigger, and was finishing off a job on the tail of a Spitfire. He was sitting astride the fuselage facing tailwards, and the engine was running. The pilot, unaware that the rigger was still on the tail, took off. Puzzled by the weight and the unresponsive behavior of his aircraft, the pilot made a circuit of the airdrome, while his passenger gripped tight with knees and arms. After a second circuit the pilot landed smoothly. The medical officer hurried across, but the aircraftsman was found to be none the worse. He has even offered to repeat the ride for a £5 bet, but there are no takers —London Times.

Centre Line Old Idea

Was Used 400 Years Ago In Mexico To Separate Traffic

The narrow white stripe in the centre of modern paved highways is not a device of the automobile age. The Chicago Motor Club reports a narrow section of light-colored stone was found down the middle of roads constructed in Mexico more than 400 years ago. The stripe was inserted, history has it, to separate the opposite flows of burro traffic.

Operating Under Handicap

Merry-go-rounds may be operated in England during the summer but their music must not be audible for more than 30 yards. Many proprietors may use phonographs for the usual merry-go-round music can be heard at least half a mile. A Government decree issued in London bans the lighting of fairs after dark, and big sirens and horns.



Kitchen equipment is not complete without this handy, one-burner table stove. Can be used anywhere—home, camp, or cottage. Makes and burns own gas from gasoline. Lights, regulates instantly. Safe, speedy, economical, attractive. Can be moved while burning. Fuel cannot spill. Has more fine features than any other one-burner stove. At your dealer's or write for FREE literature.
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Canada's Naval Program

Fifteen Shipyards Are Busy On Orders For Construction Of 100 Ships

Canada's $50,000,000 wartime ship construction program is proceeding ahead of schedule, it was announced on the authority of Hon. C. D. Howe, in his capacity as minister of munitions and supply.

"At 15 shipyards somewhere in Canada, or more accurately located along the coasts and inland waters, work is proceeding day and night on the effort which involves the ultimate construction of more than 100 vessels for naval and air service purposes," said the announcement, given out by the public information office.

Officers of the British admiralty and Dominion government officials supervising the work have reported to the minister they are gratified at the rapidity with which the work is proceeding.

A variety of plants throughout the Dominion now are working at capacity on shipyard orders ranging from raw materials and semi-finished articles in steel, bronze and timber to products like boilers, engines, pumps, cables and other equipment.

Some 4,000 men are engaged in the work and the announcement anticipated this number would be more than doubled "in a few months".

Mr. Howe announced the ship building program some months ago and since then it has been expanded to call for construction of more than 100 vessels for various naval and air force purposes including 64 patrol ships and 26 minesweepers which are the more sizeable steel craft now on the ways.

"The construction of some of these larger ships is advanced," said the announcement. "They will be delivered this year and others in 1941."

Contracts have been let for most of the minesweepers and patrol ships and it is expected that contracts for the remainder, eight ships in all, will be let soon.

Of these 90 ships 10 are being built for the British Admiralty. They are steel ships from 170 to 190 feet in length. The hulls of several are nearing completion and first launchings will take place in about three months.

The building program of the smaller vessels and boats of wood construction involves an expenditure of some hundreds of thousands of dollars and some of these boats already have been delivered, including lighters, aircraft rescue boats, salvage boats, service scows, aircraft tenders, bomb loading dinghies and supply boats.

Three Famous Statesmen

Careers Of Outstanding Men In Briton Show Some Parallels

Three famous statesmen were able to wish each other many happy returns the other day—Lord Hailsham, who is 68, Sir John Simon, who is 67, and Lord Horne, who is 69. Their careers show some parallels. Sir John and Lord Horne are both sons of the manse, while Lord Hailsham comes of a family deeply interested in religious and philanthropic work. All three won great success at the Bar. Two, Sir John Simon and Lord Hailsham, have held office as Attorney-General. Sir John and Lord Horne have both been Chancellor of the Exchequer. Lord Hailsham and Lord Horne have combined law and politics—when not in office—with active commercial interests.

Revived Ancient Name

Haakon Not Used By Norwegian Royalty For 500 Years

King Haakon, whose courageous stand against the invasion of his country has stirred the admiration of all, is the first independent monarch of Norway in more than 450 years. Before he became king his realm had been ruled by joint kings, with Denmark from 1450 to 1814, and with Sweden from 1814 to 1905. In taking the name Haakon he revived a Royal name that had been dormant for more than 500 years. He married, July 22, 1896, Princess Maud, third daughter of the late King Edward VII. of Great Britain. She died November 30, 1938. The Crown Prince is Olav, born July 2, 1903.

It takes 50 years of ordinary "trying out" to prove the full commercial value of a new apple, pear or cherry variety, but short cuts are being evolved by plant scientists.

Intuition is what tells a woman she is right whether she is or not.

Popular Appointment

Mr. James S. Duncan Will Bring Experience To Task He Is Undertaking

Announcement of the appointment of Mr. James S. Duncan, vice-presidetnt and general manager of the Massey-Harris Company, as acting associate Deputy Minister of National Defence in charge of aviation will bring complete satisfaction and enthusiasm in circles where he is best known. His immediate task will be to organize the British Commonwealth Air Training Scheme, which will represent probably the most spectacular, but by no means the only, contribution Canada will make to the Allied war effort.

Mr. Duncan is rated one of the most dynamic and enterprising men in the industrial world, and his experience as directing genius of one of the world's greatest implement manufacturing industries will stand him in good stead as he tackles the herculean task of organizing the air project in which Britain, Australia, New Zealand and Canada are co-operating.

This is not the first time Mr. Duncan has served King and country. He enlisted as a gunner in the Heavy Siege Artillery at Portsmouth, England, in the Great War, and won his commission for efficiency and gallantry on the field. At the close of hostilities he had advanced to the rank of captain and adjutant in the Royal Field Artillery.

His resourcefulness as a military leader is illustrated by a feat achieved during the first European war. As commander of a detachment of British Royal Engineers and French intelligence officers Captain Duncan supervised the assembly and recovery from the danger zone of 150 Massey-Harris binders and 100 reapers and mowers from a shell-torn depot at Arras which was under German fire and observation. These farm machines were badly needed for the production of foodstuffs during the period which followed the unrestricted submarine warfare waged by the Huns.—Toronto Globe and Mail.

Showed His Real Character

Von Ribbentrop Made Many Mistakes While Ambassador To Britain

The London correspondent of the Ottawa Journal, says:

Gradually more becomes known of Von Ribbentrop's diplomatic escapades as Germany's Ambassador at the Court of St. James'. His egregious but charactertisic gesture when first presented at Buckingham Palace—an insolent "Heil Hitler" salute to King George—is still a cherished memory.

Later, he got himself cold-shouldered by Mayfair even in quarters at first prepared to fuss him. This was after he had, as a fellow guest at a West End dinner party with Royalty, launched forth on a panegyric of Nazi-ism and criticism of British decadence. Equally, redolent of the ex-champagne agent was another gaffe. On one occasion, instead of using either English, the language of his appointed capital, or French, the language of diplomacy, Ribbentrop sent out invitations to an Embassy reception in German

Here he tripped up badly. Some recipients, Mr. Churchill amongst others, pretended to misread the invitation as one to dinner. But the Japanese Embassy found the best rejoinder. Their reply was in Japanese, and nobody on Ribbentrop's staff could make out a line of it.

Help Farmers

Boys Recruited From Britain's Public Schools Will Aid With Harvest

Thousands of evacuated cockneys and lads from Britain's famous public schools will be recruited to help farmers gather Britain's first wartime harvest this summer.

The ministry of agriculture, it is authoritatively reported, plans to establish "holiday land army" camps in farm areas where town schoolboys will be organized and trained to replace the men who left the land to join the fighting forces or to work in armament factories.

Exchange Rates

During military operations in the Far East, one side captured the other's General. An envoy was sent to negotiate his exchange.

"We offer you four colonels for him," said the envoy.

The offer was declined.

"Eight majors."

"No."

"What then?"

"We have given the matter most careful consideration, and we cannot accept less than two dozen tins of condensed milk."

Very Old Timepiece

A Saxon pocket sundial, with some claim to being the oldest existing "watch", was found two feet below the soil of a garden in Canterbury, England. It is of gold and silver, and scarcely tarnished.

The mourning dove's shiftless-looking nest is understood by naturalists, who say the bird has a bill and feet not well-adapted for nest building.

Annually, approximately 40,000,000 feet of lumber are consumed in the manufacture of lead pencils for American use.

Not Many Do It

Woman In Ontario Town Spent Life In Same House

The Peterborough Examiner says: We read about the new telephone directory being ready for distribution in Toronto. There were 228,000 of these books and it took 160 men and 15 trucks a week or more to attend to the delivery. It is explained that the new directory contains 77,400 new or changed listings, and that in turn must mean that many people have moved because they have not added anything like that number of new users during the year.

There was also something in a Montreal paper about the number of people who moved on the first day of May. Montreal is a city of some 1,200,000 and thoroughly swallowed up with the custom of living in apartments. The number of movings on the first of May mounts in the thousands.

It is much the same in many cities. People move of their own accord or they are moved by their firms. That is what made it so marked by contrast to read of Mrs. George Easterbrook who died recently in Exeter, Ont., and was referred to as a lifelong resident of 72 years. Her maiden name was Mary Elizabeth Sweet; when she was married her husband moved into the family home, and it was there she died. Born, married, and died in the same house. Never lived elsewhere in her 72 years. Widely different from the manner in which many families move hither and thither and do it frequently.

Mail Eagerly Awaited

Arrival Of Home Letters Is Biggest Event For Soldiers

Canadian soldiers in England are hungry—for letters from home. Ask any group of men, in any unit, what they want most from Canada, and you get the same answer each time—letters. They are greedy for letters.

They are thousands of miles away from their friends, many of them for the first time, and they want tangible, visible evidence that they are remembered. Some want letters from their mothers, some from their wives, some from their sweethearts, but they all want letters.

"You can tell the difference in them at once when the mail's in," said a veteran sergeant-major at Aldershot, a family man with his own longing for letters. "For a week before it comes they are watching, looking for it. If it's overdue, they are wondering what's wrong. When it comes, the whole camp's changed."

The next call is for cigarettes. English cigarettes are dear, too dear for soldiers, and are not liked so well as the Canadian make of the same kind.

HOME SERVICE

DO WORDS DESERT YOU? KNOW CORDIAL PHRASES



Win Friends Wherever You Are

On dates, parties, looking for a job, do you trust to luck to say the right thing—and then at the crucial momen find that words desert you?

Lay in a store of apt gracious phrases and you'll never lack poise on any occasion.

Give that special man a glowing welcome when he calls. Say, "I'm so glad to see you!" or "My, you're looking splendid!" And keep him talking happily with your alert, appreciative comments, "How clever of you!" "Do you really think so?"

After a party, an enthusiastic "I had such a lovely time!" is likely to win another invitation from your hostess.

Over the telephone—no floundering "Well . . uh—." Be ready with a polite, efficient "He isn't here just now. Would you care to leave a message?"

And how much easier to clinch that job if the right words come readily to your tongue: "The work sounds interesting. I'd like to do it."

You'll find a whole stock of such pleasing phrases in our 32-page booklet. Tells what to say on many business and social occasions; has lively word combinations, expressions to give your talk interest, color.

Send 15c in coins for your copy of "Effective Phrases For All Occasions" to Home Service Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man.

The following booklets are also available at 15c each:

105—"How to Make Rock Gardens and Lily Pools"
116—"How to Choose and Care for Your Dog"
146—"Home Course in New Ballroom Dances"
156—"Teach Yourself to Speak French"
161—"New Ideas in Making Curtains and Draperies"
167—"Popular Cowboy Songs"

The naturalist Charles Darwin made it a practice to work only three hours a day.



Looks Like Child's Toy

Young Italian Has Built Car He Calls A Pedalauto

Italy's youngest inventor, Marcello Creti, has built an automobile which runs a hundred miles on a gallon of gasoline.

Creti, a boy of 18, inspired by Premier Benito Mussolini's self-sufficiency campaign, equipped his machine with bicycle pedals so that on level stretches the driver can cut off the motor and really learn what self-sufficiency means.

The commissioner of the 1942 Rome exposition has offered to construct a number of the machines for use at the fair grounds.

The car, which its inventor calls a "pedalauto", is built entirely of avional, the Italian metal which is said to be as strong as steel and light as aluminum.

Although Creti's invention looks like a child's toy, it carries two people comfortably and travels between 35 and 40 miles an hour. The inventor believes that on a reasonable scale of production his pedalauto could be marketed for approximately $150.

GEMS OF THOUGHT

RIGHT ACTION

Everything that is true is God's Word, whoever said it.—Zwingli.

My concern is not whether God is on our side; my great concern is to be on God's side.—Lincoln.

The good you do and embody gives you the only power obtainable.—Mary Baker Eddy.

A right act strikes a chord that extends through the whole universe, touches all moral intelligence, visits every world, vibrates along its whole extent, and conveys its vibrations to the very bosom of God!—Binney.

"All is of God that is and is to be;
And God is good." Let this suffice us still,
Resting in childlike trust upon His will
Who moves to His great ends unthwarted by the ill.—Cowper.

Do the truth you know and you shall learn the truth you need to know.—George Macdonald.

War Science

Allies Show Their Superiority Over Enemy In Many Directions

Experts are convinced that this time, in striking contrast to 1914, we lead the Germans scientifically, says a report from London.

In the first six months of war there is no proof that in any direction the Germans have led us in new applications of science for war purposes.

In the air it is definite that our machines, type for type, are superior and their expectation of life is much superior to that of their rivals.

Fears among the public that Hitler has some new form of poison gas may be discounted. Our organic chemists are now the finest in the world and they are virtually certain that a new poison gas does not exist.

One Essential Thing

Staunch old Admiral Farragut said to another officer: "Dupont, do you know why you didn't get into Charleston with your ironclads?" "Oh, it was because the channel was so crooked." "No, Dupont, it was not that." "Well, the firing was simply horrible." "Yes, but it wasn't that." "What was it then?" "It was because you didn't believe you could go in."

The carnation flower was called "coronation" in medieval times, perhaps because it was used in crowning religious statues on feast days.



Opportune

Flour Mill

DELIA

Our Flour is always reliable. It is manufactured from wheat grown in your own district, and ground in your own town.

Patronize your own Flour Mill
Satisfaction Guaranteed

Farmers are solicited to bring in their wheat in exchange for flour, at the usual rates.

TRY OUR NEW
Self-Rising Flour
For Pancakes and Muffins

McKAY & GATES
PROPRIETORS

RAIL Travel Bargains to EASTERN CANADA

MAY 18th to 29th

RETURN LIMIT --- 45 DAYS

From all stations in Ontario (Port Arthur, Armstrong and west), Manitoba Saskatchewan and Alberta, to points in Eastern Canada (east of Port Arthur and Armstrong). Stopovers at any point.

Children, 5 years and under 12, half fare.

SIMILAR LOW FARES FROM EASTERN CANADA TO WESTERN CANADA

MODERN, AIR-CONDITIONED EQUIPMENT on main line trains offers the utmost in travel comfort.

TASTY MEALS in the Dining Car at moderate cost. An even less expensive tray service from the Dining Car to Tourist Car and Coach passengers.

Full information from any Agent
W40-319

CANADIAN NATIONAL

W. H. SPADY, D.C., Ph. C.
CHIROPRACTOR
Graduate of P.S.C. and Bremer C.C.
Neurocalometer and X-Ray
Office Hours: 10-12, 2-6 Mon., Thurs., Saturday. Evenings, 7 to 8:30.
Phone, 528. DRUMHELLER. Alta

Job Printing Neatly and Quickly Executed at the Delia Times Office Honesty and Service is our motto.

Church Services

THE UNITED CHURCH
OF CANADA

Rev. JOHN S. CLARKE, Minister.

Sunday School	10.30 a.m.
Service of Worship ..	7.30 p.m.
And on Alternate Sundays:	
Craigmyle	11.00 a.m.
Hand Hills	1.30 p.m.
Verdant Valley	12.15 p.m.
Michichi	2.15 p.m.

Come and Worship

Delia Inter-Denominational Sunday School

In the old school building every Sunday at 11 a.m.

Supt., Mr. N. J. McEwen.
Everybody welcome

Local Grain Prices.

(By I. J. Olsen, Alberta Pool Elevators)

TUESDAY, April 30, 1940.

Wheat (Red Spring)—	
No. 1 Northern	67
No. 2 Northern	.65
No. 3 Northern	61
No. 4	.57½
No. 5	.53½
No. 6	.50½
Feed	.46½
Wheat (Garnet)—	
1 c.w.	.60
2 c.w.	59
Oats—	
2 c.w.	.22½
3 c.w.	.20
Ex. 1 feed	.20
1 feed	20
2 feed	.17½
Barley—	
No. 2	.32½
No. 3	30
No. 4	29
No. 5	.28
Rye—	
2 c.w.	.48
3 c.w.	43
4 c.w.	.38
Flax—	
1 c.w.	1.78
2 c.w.	1.74
3 c.w.	1.67
Track Price, basis No. 1 Nor.—	
Fort William	.88¾
Vancouver	

Dominion Wheat Board Prices

Street Prices in Delia

No. 1. Hard	00
No. 1 Northern	51½
No. 2 Northern	48½
No. 3 Northern	44
No. 4 Northern	37½
No. 5 Wheat	31½
No. 6 Wheat	25
Feed Wheat	20½
No. 1 C.W. Garnet	39½
No. 2 C.W. Garnet	36½
No. 3 C.W. Garnet	34

Tenders for Coal

SEALED Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed, "Tender for Coal for Western Provinces," will be received until **12 o'clock noon (daylight saving), Monday, May 13, 1940,** for the supply of coal for the Dominion Buildings, and Experimental Farms and Stations, throughout the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Forms of tender with specifications and conditions attached can be obtained from the Purchasing Agent, Department of Public Works, Ottawa; the District Resident Architect, Winnipeg, Man.; the District Resident Architect, Saskatoon, Sask.; the District Resident Architect, Calgary, Alta.; and the District Resident Architect, Victoria, B.C.

Tenders should be made on the forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with departmental specifications and conditions attached thereto.

In the case of tenderers quoting for one or more places or buildings and when the total of their offer exceeds the sum of $5,000, they must attach to their tender a certified cheque on a chartered bank in Canada, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to 10 per cent of the amount of the tender, or Bearer Bonds of the Dominion of Canada or of the Canadian National Railway Company and its constituent companies, unconditionally guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Dominion of Canada, or the aforementioned bonds and a certified cheque if required to make up an odd amount.

The Department also reserves the right to demand from any successful tenderer a security deposit, in the form of a certified cheque or bond as above, equal to 10 per cent of the amount of his bid, to guarantee the proper fulfilment of the contract.

By order,
J. M. SOMERVILLE,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, April 18, 1940.

Notice to Creditors and Claimants

In the Estate of FLORA SWEET, late of Delia, Alberta, Married Woman, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims upon the estate of the above named FLORA SWEET, who died on the 23rd February, 1940, are required to file with the undersigned by 2nd June, 1940, a full statement, duly verified, of their claims and of any security held by them, and that after that date the Administrator will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims so filed, or which have been brought to his knowledge.

Dated at Delia, Alberta, this 22nd April, 1940.

WILLIAM A. LOW,
Delia, Alberta.
1a Solicitor for the Administrator.

Notice to Creditors and Claimants

In the Estate of ROBERT SIMPSON, late of Pasadena, California, U.S.A., Gentleman, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims upon the estate of the above named ROBERT SIMPSON, who died on the 19th July, 1939, are required to file with the undersigned by the 2nd June, 1940, a full statement, duly verified, of their claims and any securities held by them, and that after that date the Executor will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims so filed, or which have been brought to his knowledge.

Dated at Delia, Alberta, this 23rd April, 1940.

WILLIAM A. LOW,
Delia, Alberta.
1a Solicitor for the Executor.

Notice to Creditors and Claimants

In the Estate of ANNIE CAMPBELL WATT, late of Vancouver, British Columbia, Widow, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims upon the estate of the above named ANNIE CAMPBELL WATT, who died on the 25th December, 1939, are required to file with the undersigned by the 30th June, 1940, a full statement, duly verified, of their claims and any securities held by them, and that after that date the Executor will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims so filed, or which have been brought to his knowledge.

Dated at Delia, Alberta, the 23rd April, 1940.

WILLIAM A. LOW,
Delia, Alberta.
3a Solicitor for the Executor.

Notice to Creditors and Claimants

In the Estate of JOHN WATT, late of Vancouver, British Columbia, Gentleman, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims upon the estate of the above named JOHN WATT, who died on the 3rd June, 1939, are required to file with the undersigned by the 30th June, 1940, a full statement, duly verified, of their claims and any securities held by them, and that after that date the Executrix will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims so filed, or which have been brought to her knowledge.

Dated at Delia, Alberta, the 23rd April, 1940.

WILLIAM A. LOW,
Delia, Alberta.
3a Solicitor for the Executrix.

FOR SALE

Seed Potatoes

Off car, due to arrive about May 7th (Irish Cobblers).

For particulars, see

W. A. McKay

National Elev., Delia. Phone 22

The Delia Times

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY EVGS

Jos. McKibbon, . . Editor and Proprietor

Subscription rates $1.50 per annum payable in advance.

Classified Advertising, such as Lost, Stolen or Strayed, Articles Wanted or For Sale, &c., 50c. first insertion, first five lines or less; extra lines 10c per line. Subsequent insertions, 25c; extra lines 5c, prepaid. If charged 25c extra will be added.

Municipal, Legal and Reader Advertisements 15c per line first insertion, 10c per line each subsequent insertion,

Display Advertising and Local ad. rates on application.

Changes of advertising must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1940

ACADIA ELECTS QUELCH

Last week The Delia Times carried a heading, "Acadia Elects Dr. Day." This news was published on reports indicating the Liberal candidate had won by two votes. Now comes the official count from the returning officer, which states that Victor Quelch is elected with a majority of twenty-seven votes.

While it is recognized that the press is notoriously unreliable, what can be said of the deputy-returning officers, upon whose figures the original statement was made? And while it was possible to congratulate the farmers of the Acadia constituency on the election of Dr. Day, this cannot be done in the case of Mr. Quelch, whose election stands only to benefit himself—for obvious reasons.

But the end is not yet. It is certain a recount will be demanded and headlines may have to be again changed. To say the least about it, the contest has been a queer one right through its course.

A FAVORED CLASS

The dispute between the City of Calgary and its municipal employes is a reminder of the fact that the Dublin (Eire) Corporation recently was faced with a strike of its employes. Feeling grew bitter, and the corporation retaliated by publishing advertisements in the newspapers relating how generous is the remuneration (wages, sick pay, pensions and perquisites) of corporation employes compared with that of the majority of workers in the city.

So amazed were citizens by these attractive conditions of corporation service, that the well-known Irish playwright, Lennox Robinson, sent a letter to the press regretting that his parents omitted to enrol his name at or before his birth for admission to this favored class, after the example of those who wish to enrol their sons at Eton!

GOVERNMENT IN BUSINESS

It is generally held that when a government steps in and takes over control of any prosperous enterprise, it invariably follows, not only that propably inferior service will be rendered, but that quite certainly the costs of such service will be found to have increased.

This has again been proved in the annual report of the Eastern Irrigation District which, following the dismissal of the board of trustees in March of last year, was under the supervision of the provincial government for the last nine months of 1939, and wherein is recorded a deficit of close to $15,000 compared with a surplus of $48,480 in the previous year. As is usual in such circumstances, taxpayers will be called upon to foot the bill.

The report states that increased staff and provisions of the Minimum Wage Act is responsible for this deficit. Knowing nothing of conditions with regard to the former, no comment can be offered, but it would be interesting to know just how the Minimum Wage Act applies to an agricultural project.

Canned Vegetables Exported

Canned vegetables were exported in December, 1939, to the value of $673,551, of which $639,064 went to the United Kingdom. Exports in November totalled $1,197,349 and in December, 1938, $358,904. The December, 1939, export included baked beans and pork and beans to the value of $241,108, tomatoes $320,122, and tomato soup $61,937. Exports during the calendar year, 1939, aggregated $7,009,967 compared with $3,151,947 in 1938.

Card of Thanks

We wish to thank all friends who sent flowers, and letters to Lillian during her long illness in hospital; also kindness shown and flowers sent in expression of sympathy.

MR. AND MRS. CHRIS. KERR
IRENE AND VERA

Local and District

C.N.R. bargain fare to Calgary and return, May 7 & 8. See advt.

* * *

Hugh McLaren shipped a carload of stock on Monday of this week.

* * *

Bob Stoness was a visitor in Calgary on Saturday, April 20.

* * *

V. J McNair shipped two carloads of cattle to St Paul, Min., last week.

* * *

John Lalonde left for Banff last week, where he intends to obtain medical advice and treatment.

* * *

Donald Macpherson, who has been studying at the University of Alberta, returned home last week.

* * *

We regret to report the death of Mrs. Geo. Smyrl, which occurred in the Drumheller hospital on Saturday, April 20th.

* * *

The marriage of Frances E. Tabor to Philip Steward took place at the United Church, Delia, on Saturday last. Rev. D. Dack officiated at the ceremony.

* * *

Simon A. Elliott has returned to his home after staying for the past few weeks at the McCleary Sanitarium and Clinic, Excelsior Springs, Mo., U S.A.

* * *

Miss Gladys Stone, who taught at Byemoor, Sentinel Hill, High River, was married on March 23, to Frank Thompson, of Hadleigh, Essex, England. Since she left Alberta in 1933-Miss Stone has been teaching at the Open-air School at Southend-on-Sea, England.

* * *

Bridges have gone out and some been rendered unsafe as a result of the exceptional run-off. One north of Dunfields and that east of Carl Ruff's farm are said to have collapsed, while farmers are using the old ford to cross Wolf Creek on the road north from Falconer's.

* * *

Miss Maisie Foster was the guest of honor at a tea, held on Tuesday afternoon of last week at the home of Mrs. T. McAuliffe. Miss Foster left the same evening for her home in Calgary. Her pupils and many friends gave her a royal send off from the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. McKay, where she had resided since coming to Delia.

* * *

Persistent rains on Saturday and Monday, April 20 and 22, have been followed by cloudy and threatening weather. Roads are drying, however, although some days must elapse before land work is possible, particularly on heavy soil During past weeks traffic between towns would have been impossible without the facilities of the railway.

—ooo—

Women's Missionary Society

The Women's Missionary Society held its regular meeting in the church on Thursday afternoon of last week, with Mrs. W. J. Bares in the chair

After a short business meeting, the Associate Helpers' secretary, Mrs Geo. Lowe, presided at the devotional period and at the remainder of the meeting. She gave some interesting readings, interspersed by hymns and a solo by Rev. Clarke.

The Associate members served lunch at the close of the meeting.

Part of the program of the May meeting will consist of a play by some of the members, and it is also hoped to entertain the Hanna Auxiliary, when Mrs. Pratt will speak.

The Health League of Canada

(Continued from first page)

small quantity of rose water is then added. The whey drained from milk curd is a nutritious beverage, containing as it does the minerals, vitamins and some of the protein of whole milk. Laced with a sweetened fruit juice, it forms a peerless beverage

Skimmed milk is the drink for overweight persons who want the drink without the food values, Skimmed milk lacks the butter fat and much of the vitamin A of whole milk. It has all the minerals, protein and water soluble vitamins B1 and G, that are found in whole milk.

The Milk Bar is a better institution than the beer parlor or the saloon. Society parties are featuring milk and milk drinks in place of the old standbys. Last winter a New York hotel installed a milk bar for a debutante's coming-out party.

IMPERIAL OIL ANNOUNCES NEW MOTOR OIL

New Refining Methods Give Qualities Never Before Obtainable

A recent survey shows that the petroleum industry leads in scientific research work, and this is one reason why the quality of motor fuels and oils is continuously being improved. A notable improvement in motor oils is announced in this issue of this paper by Imperial Oil Limited. The New Marvelube oil, which is now being sold by Imperial Oil agents and dealers in this district is said to last longer, give better protection of engines, and more economy of operation because its refining has been carried further by new scientific methods developed by long research work in the company's big research laboratories

The new oil is said to be the first oil to be made by using the four modern refining processes. By using all four of these processes, instead of a smaller number, Imperial scientists announce they have obtained qualities never before possible in a motor oil.

Each refining process used removes some of the undesirable properties from the crude oil, so that the oil finally produced is a pure lubricant, containing nothing but the qualities necessary to provide safe lubrication at all temperatures

One process separates the gummy black substances from the oil which causes heavy carbon deposits in an engine. Another process removes undesirable components which cause oil to break down and form sludge. A third process removes the wax so that the oil flows freely at all temperatures, and the fourth process removes the last trace of impurities and gives the oil its final polish, ensuring the production of an oil of highest quality.

The new oil was developed for use in motor-cars, trucks and tractors, and is distributed from coast to coast by Imperial Oil agents and dealers.

Rail BARGAIN FARES

DELIA to CALGARY

$2.90 Return

Low Fares also from Stations between Sibbald and Norfolk, Byemoor and Dowling.

Good Going:

MAY 7 and 8

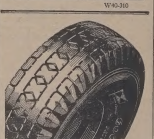
Returning, leave Calgary up to and including MAY 11.

Good in coaches only. No baggage checked. Children five years and under twelve, half fare.

Full particulars from any local agent

CANADIAN NATIONAL

W40-310



SAVE TIRE MONEY HERE

Come in and see the new low-priced

GOODYEAR PATHFINDER

It has every quality you want for long, low-cost, trouble-free service . . . including . . .

- CENTRE-TRACTION TREAD
- TWIN PROTECTOR CORD PLIES
- NEW SUPERTWIST CORD
- MORE RUBBER FOR

longer, lower-cost service than any other tire at or near its low price!



WM, GIBSON

DELIA, Alta.

The Crown Lumber Co's

Spring SALE

Now's the Time to Paint Up!

Our Paint Sale is on this week. Closes at 11 p.m. **Saturday, May 4th.** Phone in your orders. Prices will never be cheaper. Order your Paint for future use *now!* and save from 30 per cent. up.

Hardware Specials

Sweat Pads	**75c each**
100 lbs. Gun Grease	**$10.75**
Genuine Lever Action Aleminite Gun	**$4.75**
6-piece Double-end Wrench Set	**$3.65**
100 lbs. Chick Developer, f.o.b. Delia	**$2.90**

Have You Tried VELLO?
The washable wall finish. Covers 500 square feet. Per Package $1.25

Calcimo .... Per Package, **65c**

Lumber Specials

Spring Clean-Up

2x6 Rough, per 100 bd. feet	**$2.90**
2x6 & 2x8 Spruce, per 100 bd. feet	**$2.60**
1x4 Spruce V-Joint, per 100 bd. feet	**$2.50**
2x2 Culls, per lineal foot	**1c.**
1x6 Shiplap—just a few hundred feet, at Per 100 bd. feet	**$2.50**

Crown Lumber Co. - Delia.

Phone 6 ROBT. BATTLE, Manager

Buildings for Sale

THE COUNCIL OF THE MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF LAMBTON, No. 306, offers for Sale by Public Auction, and subject to the approval of the Minister, Department of Municipal Affairs, the buildings on the following lands:—

W.½ 22-32-16, w4th	**S.E.¼ 3-33-16, w4th**
N.E.¼ 17-33-16, w4th	**Fr. N.W.¼ 34-33-17, w4th**

Each tender must be accompanied by a certified cheque in the amount of 10 per cent. of the tender. If tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned to the tenderer.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Separate tenders required for each set of buildings.

All tenders to be in the hands of the undersigned by twelve o'clock noon, Friday, May 3rd, 1940.

(Signed),
B. RAMSAY, Secretary-Treasurer
Municipal District of Lambton,
No. 306, Craigmyle, Alberta.

ENGLAND
IN THE 15th CENTURY

Two hundred years earlier, England established the art of brewing commercially. It was at this time the water at Burton on the Trent began to be famous. The monks were first to discover the secrete of this famous water. There is a document, dated 1495, in which it is stated that Matilda, daughter of Nicolas de Thoben, had released to the Abbot of Burton certain tenements. In return she was granted daily for life, two loaves, two gallons of BEER and a penny, besides seven gallons of BEER for the men.

—AND TODAY

More and more people are learning anew about how BEER contributes to better living. It offers companionship when you're alone . . . fellowship when among friends and an economical, sensible flourish to the hospitality that graces your home.

ASK FOR—INSIST ON
MADE IN ALBERTA
BEERS

"the BEST BEERS MADE"

This Advertisement Is Not Inserted by the Alberta Liquor Control Board, or by the Government of the Province of Alberta.

Send in your Subscription direct to "The Delia Times."